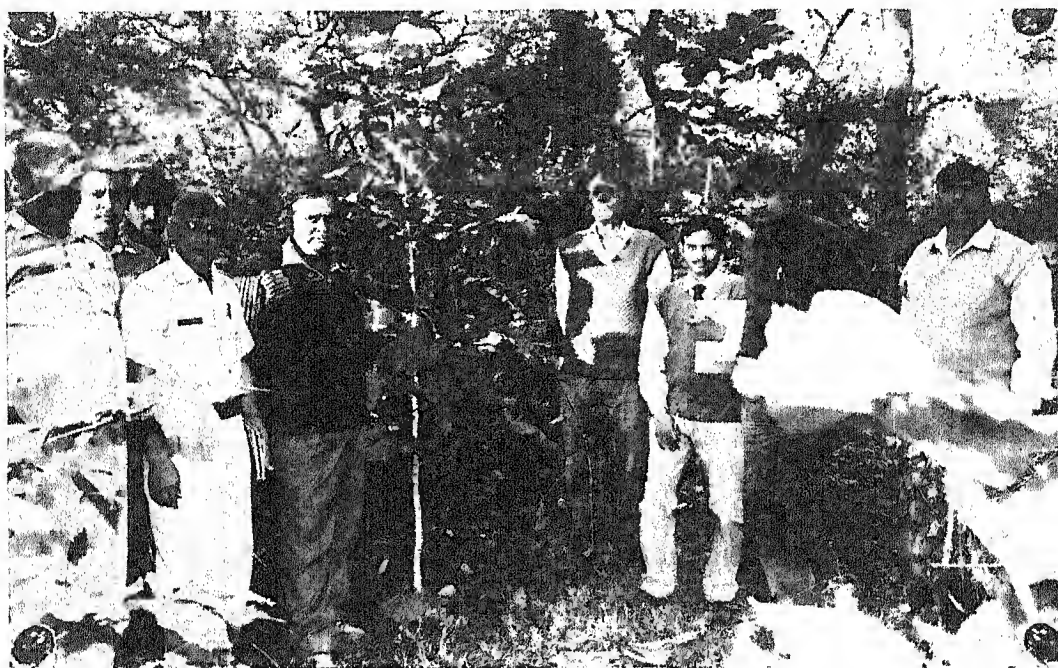


U58

EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM VANIKARAN  
SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SGVSY)  
UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.

F.D.A. NAJIBABAD, BIJNOR, U.P.

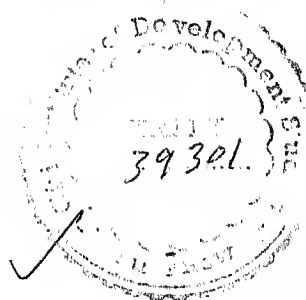


Sponsored by:  
Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests  
Social Forestry, U.P., Lucknow

Report Prepared by:  
**Dr. R.C. TYAGI**

Conducted By  
**Giri Institute of Development Studies**  
**Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme**  
**LUCKNOW 226 024 (U.P.)**

January 2007



T  
630.9  
TYAGI

## PREFACE

Many schemes of the forest development are being funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. It has been observed by MOEF that while the objective of all the schemes are the same, their cost norms and guidelines are quite different. It has also been observed that funds released by the Govt. of India to the respective state could not reach to the implementing agencies in time, which at times badly affected the progress of schemes. Keeping in view all these points and also considering the need to integrate Rural Development and forest conservation schemes, the Ministry of Environment and Forests decided the merge most of the schemes funded by this ministry into one scheme with the name **"National Afforestation Programme"**. This scheme along with plantation activities, also includes some activities of Rural Developments as an Entry Point Activities (EPA). It has also been decided that this scheme will be implemented through the institution of "Forest Development Agency" (FDA).

I do have an opportunity to express my obligation and gratitude to Prof. A.K. Singh, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, who allotted me to conduct this evaluation study of Najibabad Forest Range, District Bijnor, U.P. in the institute. Without his guidance and cooperation it was not possible for me to complete this study. I am also thankful to Prof. Ashutosh Joshi for his guidance on every aspect of the work during the study period. I am thankful to Dr. Anil Kumar Prajapati for assisting me at every stage of the completion of this project as he worked sincerely with me. I am also thankful to Mr. Manoharan K. and Ms. Geeta Bisht for word processing the manuscript carefully and efficiently. My thanks are due to Mr. R.S. Bisht for maintaining official records. I extend my thanks to Mr. PJD Kutty and Deepak Sharma for scanning the colour photo prints for this study.

**Giri Institute of Development Studies**  
Sector 'O', Aliganj Housing Scheme,  
Lucknow

January, 2007

**Dr. R.C. TYAGI**

# CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Grading of the FDA	ii
Executive Summary	iii-vii
<b>CHAPTER I PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>01-16</b>
<b>CHAPTER II QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS</b>	<b>17-29</b>
B.1 Classification of Area Coverage/Treated	17
B.2 Physical and Financial Achievements	18-25
B.3.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal/Micro-Planning	25
B.3.2 Entry Point Activities	25-26
B.3.3 Joint Forest Management	26-28
B.3.4 Capacity Building	28-29
B.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation	29
<b>CHAPTER III FDA MECHANISM</b>	<b>30-31</b>
<b>CHAPTER IV QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS</b>	<b>32-35</b>
C.1 Assessment of Plantations (SMC Works and their Output)	32-33
C.2 People's Participation	33-34
C.3 Assets: Protection and Maintenance	34
C.4 Maintenance of Records	34-35
C.5 Project Benefits	35
C.6 Project Reporting Activities	35
<b>CHAPTER V CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS OF PROJECT</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>CHAPTER VI SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>37-38</b>
6.1 Suggestions from Implementing Agency	37
6.2 Suggestions from the Evaluator	37-38
<b>Photographs – Showing Project Work</b>	<b>39-43</b>
<b>ANNEXURE List of Plantation, Physical and Financial Target and Achievements, FDA Registration Certificate, Other Records, etc.</b>	<b>44-57</b>

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND GRADING OF THE PROJECT  
FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA),  
NAJIBABAD, DISTRICT BIJNOR**

**GRADING OF PROJECT ON SCALE OF 01 TO 10**

Quantitative Aspects	Physical	8.0
	Financial	7.0
Qualitative Aspects	Survival	7.0
	Health of Plantations	7.0
	Maintenance	7.0
	Sustainability	7.0
JFM	Degree of People's Participation	8.0
	Satisfaction over Perceived Benefits by the Local Population	8.0
FDA	Composition of General and Executive Bodies of the FDA	7.0
	Role of FDA in Administrative, Supervisory and Monitoring Mechanism of the Project	7.0
Mechanism	Flow of Funds from FDA to VFCs	8.0
	Planning, Implementation and Maintenance of Assets Directly by VFCs/EDCs	7.0
	Measures Taken for the Capacity Building of VFCs/EDCs	7.0

	Outstanding (8-10)	Very Good (5-<8)	Good (3-<5)	Poor (<3)
Overall Grading of the Project	—	7.31	—	—

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India was operating four centrally sponsored afforestation schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan, i.e. Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Project Scheme (IAEPS), Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project Scheme (AOFPPS), Conservation of Non-Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants (NTFPS) and Association of ST and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forest Scheme (ASTRDFS). The mid-term evaluation of the projects under these schemes recommended a decentralized approach and speedy fund transfer mechanism. Taking care from those recommendations a pilot scheme, Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana (SGVSY) was launched in 2000-2001, utilizing the delivery mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC). 47 pilot projects launched during Ninth Plan were highly successful in terms of achievement of the set objectives. Keeping in view all these points and also considering the need to Integrate Rural Development and Forest Conservation Schemes the Ministry of Environment and Forestry vide its circular No.25-1/99-3-5 dated 05-05-2000 (revised vide letter No.25.1.1/99-B-11 dated 31.05.2002) decided to merge most of the schemes funded by this Ministry into one scheme with the name of "National Afforestation Programme." This scheme along with plantation activities also includes some activities of Rural Developments as Entry Point Activities (EPA). It has also been decided the scheme will be implemented through the institution of 'Forest Development Agency (FDA)', which will be a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in the form of 'Federation of Village Forest Committee.'

### **PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA**

- The project area is located in the district of Bijnor of Uttar Pradesh bordering Corbett Tiger Reserve on one side and Raja Ji National Park on the other. Area also borders district Garhwal on its Northern and North-Eastern side and district Haridwar on Southern and South-Eastern side. Area of project includes area of the Bijnor Forest Division and 25 villages included in the project area (700 hectares) spread over the divisional area, i.e. 34409.50 hectares.
- This forest division and the project area lies in the catchment of river Ganga and Ramganga. The Kotdwara-Najibabad road roughly forms the watershed of these two rivers except for the stream Sukhrao, which originates from the west of this road and crosses to the east, all other streams to the west of this road directly or indirectly drain

into river Ramganga. The main streams in western portion are Kotawali, Ratnal and Malin and those in the eastern are Kho, Manikrao, Nakta, Dhokhand and Beghasot.

- Climate is generally of sub-tropical type except in areas adjoining district Garhwal, where it is submontane type. The temperature varies from a minimum 5°C in winter to a maximum of 43°C in summer. Monsoon rain usually starts from middle of June and continues till middle of September. Winter rain occurs during the month of December/January but are uncertain and very less. Average annual rainfall varies from 830 mm to 1060 mm.
- In Bijnor district, the forest constitutes around 10.47 per cent of the total geographical area of the district with only 7.29 per cent of forest cover. Most of the population of the district live in the villages and as such depends on forest for their day to day requirements of fuelwood, fodder and small timber. Most of the beneficiaries of the project were from SCs, women, landless labourers, OBC and other weaker sections of the society, etc.

### **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- The reference period of this project was consecutive five years from 2002-03 to 2006-07.
- Total target area to be treated in this project was 700 hectares and in the month of November 2006, the physical achieved area was also 700 hectares.
- The total project cost was Rs.97.02 and this amount had been utilized in the project according to the norms.
- The entire land of the project was forest land and all the area belongs to the reserve forest category.
- During three years of project implementation (2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06) important species used were Sheesham, Teak, Khair, Jakranda, Kachnar, Jamun, Tun, Bahera, Awla, Bamboo, mixed species and regeneration and maintenance of old Sal and Jamun trees, etc. The total number of the plants planted under the Afforestation Scheme are 4,80,000. The species were used under the schemes AR, ANR, medicinal plants, bamboo, silvipasture, etc.
- Out of 25 JFMCs in the project area a sample of 6 JFMCs was drawn to assess the growth and survival rate of the plants. The sample JFMCs were: (i) Kashiwala (20 ha.), (ii) Vanibitol (20 ha.), (iii) Motadhak (20 ha.), (iv) Sabalgarh (10 ha.), (v) Biruwala (10 ha.) and (vi) Ramdas Wali (10 ha.).

- Average survival rate of species for the entire project area was around 70 per cent (on an average).
- Micro-Plan of 25 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. The records were available with the concerned JFMCs officials/DFO Officials. These Micro-Plans were prepared through the process of PRA as reported.
- The Entry Point Activities (EPA) has been performed very well in all the 6 JFMCs where evaluator visited. It has been found that the villagers are taking keen interest in the forest protection activities.
- The forest officials of Najibabad forest division, with the help of Village Community created Village Development Fund (VDF). An amount of Rs.1.96 lakh has been deposited in the VDF account.
- In the processes of monitoring CCF, CF and DCF/DFO were involved with varying frequency.
- The main reason of the success of the project in Najibabad division was the support from village community. The basic reason was perfect implementation of Entry Point Activities (EPA).
- The quality of land in the project area was good with no undulation. Fertility of the soil was also good. Mostly degraded forest land and blank patches of the forest areas were treated in this project.
- The quality of plantation was good in both the cases – Natural Regeneration and Artificial Regeneration.
- On the degraded lands in the reserve forests the Sal species were naturally regenerated and rehabilitated. The growth and rehabilitation was found satisfactory.
- Traditional technology was used in most of the activities of the project. The polybags and pindi techniques were used while raising the seedlings in nurseries in all the JFMCs. The forest officials felt satisfied with the traditional technology.
- As the project is only two to three years old and no remarkable increase in bio-mass was found except fodder grass, which was available from the plantation areas in surplus.
- No visible change in the quality of life was observed in terms of the status of health and education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income, etc. Although the entire area of this western region is comparatively rich as sugarcane crop grows in abundant, which is a cash-crop.
- Work generated from the project provided employment to the community people. In the first year 42,078 mandays was generated followed by 30,931 mandays in the second year



and 2,005 mandays was generated in the third year. So a total number of 75,014 mandays were generated in three years of project time.

- In course of selection of plant species the soil and moisture and climatic conditions were taken into account along with the local needs of population. The forest officials also took into consideration the growth potential of individual species.
- Medicinal plants, shed plants, jungli plants, fruit plants and woody commercial plants were taken for the plantation in this project. Although, forest officials were not found keen on selection of medicinal plants as species in reserve forest mostly timber was preferred species.
- The level of awareness among the local community was found satisfactory. This may be due to the activeness of an NGO – Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bijnor in the area to improve high pitch of awareness generation campaign and secondly due to the activeness of the entry point activities in the project villages.
- Meetings were arranged in order to generate awareness among the villagers by the NYK. The villagers were found very keen in activities of the project so as forest official were also keen in performing forest activities.
- The means of communication adopted for the awareness generation was effective. People of the adjoining villages of the reserve forest areas were well aware about the forest protection activities and forest legal formalities.
- Village community was found fully involved in project planning, implementation, usufructs sharing and other mechanism of the project.
- Temporary watchmen were appointed for two to three months especially during the plantation period for protection and maintenance of plant areas. Monthly payment was very low and hence these watchmen had average level of commitment towards their duties and hence the overall output of the product was not excellent.

### **CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Biotic pressure in this area is too much as unregulated grazing and human interference was very frequent. The forest officials were showing reluctance towards appointment of regular watchmen due to lack of adequate funds.
- Project could not be implemented in the first year due to delayed release of fund. Huge amount of fund and human resources was required in a short span of time, especially during plantation work and any shortfall of resources would impede the work. The authority further stated that after first year the fund flow was good.



- The delay in release of fund occurred at both state level offices as well as NAEB office in Delhi as observed and reported by the forest officials.
- It has been found that the wildlife in the reserve forest areas was destroying artificial regeneration as well as natural regeneration of the plants. But it can not be stopped by destroying and killing the animal species like deer, monkey and neel cows.

### **SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The project implementing agency felt that the Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR) component/scheme of the project should be of few more years (at least 10 years) of period as sal and other species of plants require more time to grow and need its protection. For that some extra provision of money is required.
- In Najibabad forest division some more areas also required Afforestation Programme to run in it. Although, 700 hectares of reserve forest area had been covered in this programme but still some more land both community and reserve forest, this programme to be started in it.
- Forest authorities of Najibabad forest division feel that there is a big requirement of emphasis on the attitudinal change in the village community regarding conservation of forests.
- Majority people of the area of the 6 JFMCs were not satisfied with the protective measures, those were adopted by the forest officials from the wildlife especially in case of monkey, neel cows and deers.
- The evaluator felt that the project may be continued as this has been successful in increasing the number of plants species in JFMCs villages.

# CHAPTER I

## PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

This chapter deals with the profile of the project area and its salient features along with Project Implementing Agency, its location, cost, duration and area treated, project objectives, components of the project, composition of FDA and JFMCs, Micro-Plans, approved programme of work, etc. as discussed in the project proposal.

### A.1 PROJECT TITLE

#### 1. Project Title

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): A Participatory Approach to Sustainable Development of Forests Through Forest Development Agency (FDA), Najibabad, District Bijnor in Uttar Pradesh.

#### 2. Project Implementing Agency

FDA	Najibabad
District	Bijnor
Forest Division	Bijnor
Forest Circle	Moradabad
State	Uttar Pradesh

#### 3. Project Location(s)

Sub-Watersheds	Catchment of river Ganga and Ramganga
Development Block	Najibabad, Kotwali, Afzalgarh and Seohara.
Forest Ranges	Kauria, Sahanpur, Rajgarh, Barhapur and Sahuwala.
Villages Associated	Total 25 Villages (List is attached as Table-1).

#### 4. Project Cost, Duration and Area

Project Cost	Rs.97.02 lakh
Project Duration	2002-03 to 2006-07 (work started from 2003-04)
Project Area	700 Hectare

## A.2 PROJECT PROPOSAL

### 1. Introduction

'State Forest Report 1999', places the total forest cover of the country at 19.39 per cent of its total geographical area, as compared to 19.27 per cent reported two years back. This increase of 0.12 per cent does not correlate with the intensity of the efforts done over the years for the conservation of forests. One of the reasons of this anomaly is dependence of large number of rural communities on the forest biomass resources meeting their day-to-day requirements like fuelwood, fodder, small timber and other livelihood needs. Further schemes formulated in the past for Rural Development and Forest Conservation were not linked with each other. Past experiences have now established the need of integrating Forest Development Schemes into a single umbrella scheme.

Out of 19.39 per cent of forest cover of the country, about 7.76 per cent is in the form of degraded, open and shrub forest with a crown density less than 40 per cent. In addition to this there is also degraded non-forest land, which constitute around 6.69 per cent of total geographical area of the country. Both of these categories of degraded land require immediate attention for its improvement and development.

Considering the priority and necessity of the forest conservation, many schemes of the forest development are being funded by different Ministries of Government of India, particularly Ministry of Environment and Forests and also Ministry of Agricultural and Co-operatives. It has been observed by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) that while the objectives of all these schemes are same, their cost norms and guidelines are quite different. Further, it has also been observed that funds released by Government of India to the respective states could not reach to the Implementing Agencies in time, which at times badly affected the progress of schemes. Keeping in view all these points and also considering the need to Integrate Rural Development and Forest Conservation Schemes, the Ministry of Environment and Forests vide its Circular No.25-1.1/99-3-5 dated 05.05.2000 (revised vide letter No.25.1.1/99-B-11 dated 31.05.2002) decided to merge most of the schemes funded by this Ministry into one scheme with the name of "National Afforestation Programme" (NAP). This scheme along with plantation activities also includes some activities of Rural Developments as Entry Point Activities. It has also been decided that this scheme will be implemented through the institution of 'Forest Development Agency (FDA)', which will be a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in the form of 'Federation of Village Forest Committee.'

It is in this background a Forest Development Agency is being registered for Bijnor Forest Division, Najibabad. Initially only 25 villages, adjacent to the forest areas of the division have been included in this scheme. Conservator of forests, Moradabad Circle, the ex-officio Chairperson of the Forest Development agency (FDA) with Dy. Conservator Forests, Bijnor Forest Division, Najibabad as ex-officio Member secretary-cum-Chief Executive Officer. As per revised guidelines of MOEF, five year project, National Afforestation Project (NAP) of 25 villages is being produced here and has been implemented through Forest Development Agency (FDA).

### **NAJIBABAD, BIJNOR DISTRICT: A PROFILE**

District Bijnor is situated in the Western part of Uttar Pradesh and comes under the Moradabad forest circle. This district is in tarai region of the State and its forest areas are rich in bio-diversity and densed with variety of plants. The district is situated about 150 km. north-east of Delhi. The boundary of the district is surrounded by Haridwar, Garhwal and Nainital (now in Uttarakhand) at one side and by Muzaffarnagar and Moradabad on the other. The total geographical area of the district is 4,64,578 hectares. The forest area, which lies in the district, is 43,816 hectares. This forest area is 9.44 per cent of the total geographical area of the district, which appears to be very low according to the National Forest Norms, i.e. 33.3 per cent. But at the same time, it has been found that Najibabad which is one of the Tahsils of district Bijnor and in the forest range of the district is very rich in forest area. Around 45.29 per cent of the total geographical area of this Tahsil comes under the forest area.

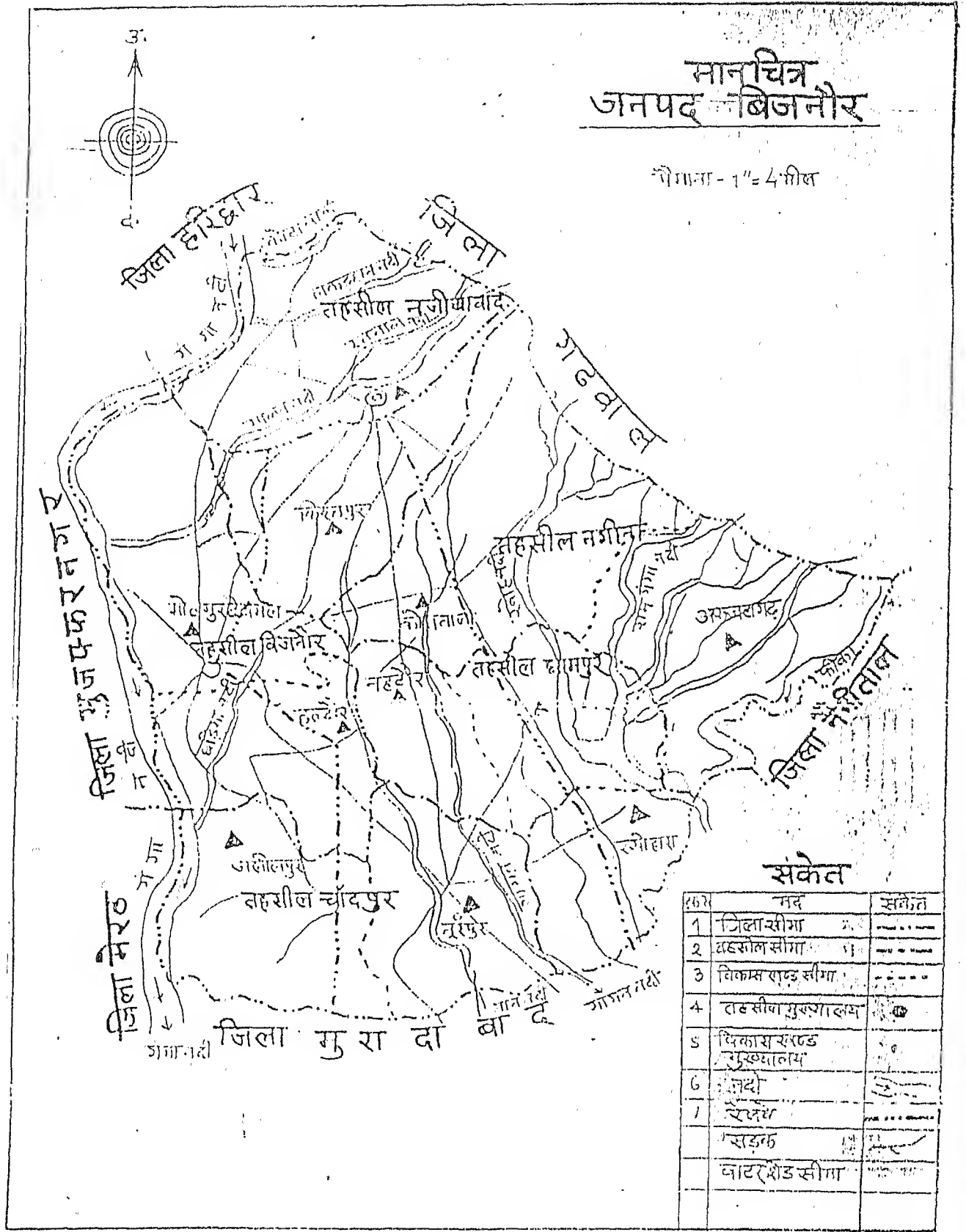
The western boundary of the district is surrounded by the deep stream of Ganga river and on the east side the Phika river. Ram Ganga also makes its catchments. The Thakurdwara, Amroha and Hasanpur Tahsils of Moradabad and boundary being conventional and determined by natural features. The economy of the district mainly based on agriculture (sugarcane crop) and forest resources. According to Census 2001, the total population of the district is 31,31,619 out of which 16,51,908 are the males and 14,79,711 are the females. The SC population of the district is 6,55,806 and ST population is 2,427. The rural population of the district is 23,70,268 out of which 12,51,936 are males and 11,18,322 are females. The SC population in rural area is 5,98,833 (which is 25.3 per cent of rural population), ST population is 2,404 (around 0.1 per cent of rural population). On the other hand urban population is 7,61,351 out of which 3,99,972 are males and 3,61,379 are females. Urban SC population is 56,973 (which is 7.5 per cent of the total urban population) and ST population is only 23 persons.

The size of household in urban area is 6.9 while it is 6.4 in rural areas of the district. The growth rate during 1991 to 2001 was found 27.4 per cent in the district, while it was 25.8 per cent in U.P. during the same period. The sex ratio of the district is 896 females per 1000 males while sex ratio of the state is also very much similar with the district and is 898 females per 1000 males. The density of the population is 687 persons per square kilometre, which is also similar to the state density of population 690 persons per square kilometre.

Work participation of the persons in Bijnor district is 28.2 per cent which is less than the U.P. average of 32.5 per cent. Male work participation is 46.4 per cent, while it is 46.8 per cent in U.P. Female work participation is very poor in the district as compared to the State. Female work participation is only 7.9 per cent while it is 16.5 per cent in U.P. Work participation in rural population is 29.3 per cent which is less than U.P. rural participation of 33.9 per cent. Among male work participation, it is 47.0 per cent while in U.P. it is 47.4 per cent. Rural women participation is much less as compared to the rural women participation in U.P., which is 9.3 per cent than 19 per cent in U.P. work participation in urban population in the Bijnor district is 25.1 per cent, while it is 26.9 per cent in U.P. Male work participation in the district is equal to U.P., i.e. 44.6 per cent and female work participation is 3.5 per cent, which is half of U.P. work participation of 6.8 per cent. Presently Bijnor district has been declared as fully literate district of U.P. As per Census 2001 the literacy rate of the district was 58.1 per cent and was higher than the literacy rate of U.P., i.e. 56.3 per cent. The literacy rate in urban areas is higher than the literacy rate in rural areas of the district (see the Map-1 of district Bijnor).

Bijnor Forest Najibabad falls in the Moradabad Forest Circle of Uttar Pradesh Forest Department. Total area of the division is 34,409.50 hectares of which 28,669.233 hectares have been notified as a Reserved Forest under Section 20 of the IFA 1927 and rest 5740.267 hectares is still pending to be notified under Section 20. The area of the division is in the form of a more or less continuous strip of 2 to 15 kms. width and above 140 kms. length along the northern boundary of district Bijnor forming a border line with district Haridwar and district Pauri of Uttarakhand. Forests division can be described in two ways : (i) Legal status, and (ii) General Status.

(i) **Legal Status:** Apart from reserved forest areas of Mohanwali block all other forest were originally private forests. With the enactment of Zamindari Abolition Act all these private forests were vested with forest department in 1952. In the year 1954 a forest settlement officer was posted and a notification under section 4 of IFA 1927 were published with objective of constituting these private forests a reserved forest. The process of forest settlement is still going on with a very slow pace. At present against a total area of 34,409.50 hectares around 5740.267 hectares is still under settlement process to be notified as reserved under section 20 of IFA 1927.



(ii) **General Status:** Silviculturally forests of the division falls in the category of Mixed Tropical and Sub-Tropical type. Around 50 per cent of the area of the division is under Natural Forests and rest is under either plantations or blanks in Khader areas. Forest of the division can be classified into following broad four categories:

- (a) Sal Forests
- (b) Miscellaneous Forests
- (c) Khair-Sisso Forests
- (d) Eucalyptus Forests

## 2. **Project Areas and Location**

The project area is located in the district Bijnor of Uttar Pradesh bordering Corbett Tiger Reserve on one side and Raja Ji National Park on the other. Area also borders district Garhwal on its northern and north-eastern sides and district Haridwar on southern and south-eastern sides. Area of project includes area of the Bijnor forest division as 25 villages included in the project are spread over the divisional area, i.e. 34,409.50 hectares. Altitude of the project area varies from a lower of 261.50 metres to a maximum of 271.50 metres and thus the area is almost flat. Area has following geological sequences.

- (i) Lower Shiwalicks
- (ii) Bhabar Strips
- (iii) Tarai
- (iv) Recent Gangetic Alluvium

### (a) **Soil and Moisture**

Some of the areas within the project area are rugged and ravenous which are very prone to erosion. In these areas erosion initially takes place in the form of small gullies which in due course of time widens and become main source of erosion. Also some main rivers and their tributaries changes their curves year by year and in this process have eaten away lots of forest land. To check further degradation of these areas and to improve upon certain soil and moisture conservation activities have been proposed in the project. The main activities include construction of check dams across the nalas, side walls and spurs to streamline the smaller nalas.

### (b) **Climate**

The climate of the district is generally of subtropical type except in areas adjoining district Garhwal where it is submontane type. The temperature varies from a minimum of 5°C in winter to a maximum of 43°C in summer. Monsoon rain usually starts from middle of June and



continues till middle of September. Winter rain occurs during the month of December/January but are uncertain and very less. Average annual rainfall varies from 830 mm to 1060 mm.

### **(c) Other Information Related to Najibabad**

According to Census 1991, the total population of Najibabad Tahsil was 327671, out of which 175940 were males and 151731 were females. According to Census 2001 the SC population was 33.84 per cent and OBC was only 0.92 per cent in this area. According to Census 1991, only 10.59 per cent females and 23.29 per cent males were literates. The total agricultural land of Najibabad is 87342.00 hectares. Total irrigated land is 52015.00 hectares total unirrigated land is 5370.00 hectares. The total sown area is 75080.00 hectares and net sown area is 67326.00 hectares. Total forest area is 19821.00 hectares. Humidity of the area is 70.4 and annual rainfall is 191 mm (see Map-2 Bijnor Forest Division).

### **3(a) Methodology Adopted**

In this study, Najibabad forest division of district Bijnor has been taken for evaluation of National Afforestation Programme (NAP), implemented by Forest Development Agency (FDA) of Najibabad. This forest division also cover some forest area of Tahsil Nagina. The total area of Najibabad forest division, which has been taken for National Afforestation Programme (NAP), is 700 hectares. We have selected an area of 100 hectares (14 per cent of total forest area of NAP) on the basis of a random sampling for the purpose of evaluation. The entry point activities (EPA), which has been performed by Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) and through peoples' participation were also examined by making a field visit into the area. We have selected 6 JFMCs out of a total 25 JFMCs in the forest division of Najibabad for our field survey. The name of these 6 selected JFMCs are: (i) Kashiwala, (ii) Vanbitol, (iii) Motadhak, (iv) Biruwala, (v) Sabalgarh, and (vi) Ramdas Wali. During the field visit, we have carefully examined the work of Micro-Planning and EPA in the sample villages. The structures and work performed by the FDA for community development were also checked on the spot. Records of FDA Najibabad and JFMCs were checked thoroughly. Secondary data and information has been gathered from the Divisional Forest Office, Najibabad, district Bijnor.

### **3(b) Any Previous Project**

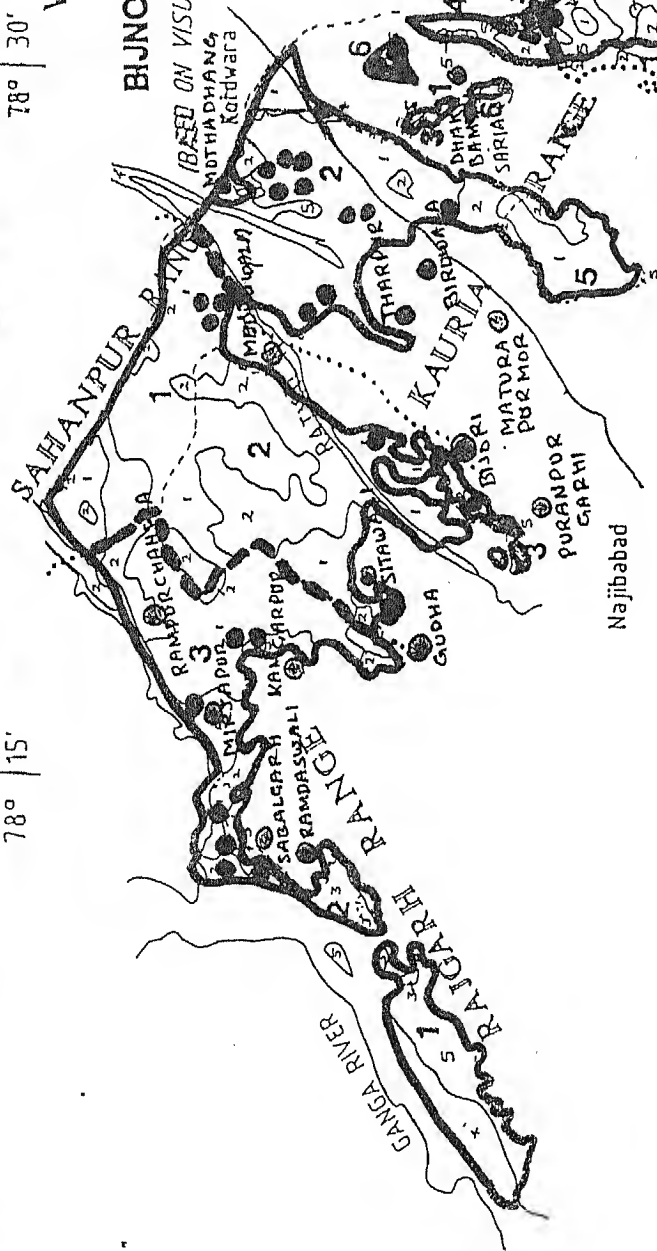
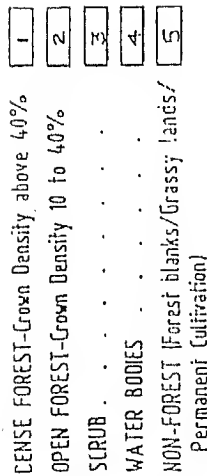
It has been informed by the Forest Development Agency (FDA) that there is no any scheme by the State Forest Department or any others is running in Bijnor Forest Division.

# VEGETATION MAP OF

BIJNOR FOREST DIVISION

ON VISUAL INTERPRETATION OF IRS-15 IMAGERY)

SCALE 1:250,000



1	BALAWALI BK.
2	SABALGARH BK.
3	SAHANPUR (PT.)

HALDUKHATA BK.  
SAHANPUR (PT.)  
DHAKA BK.

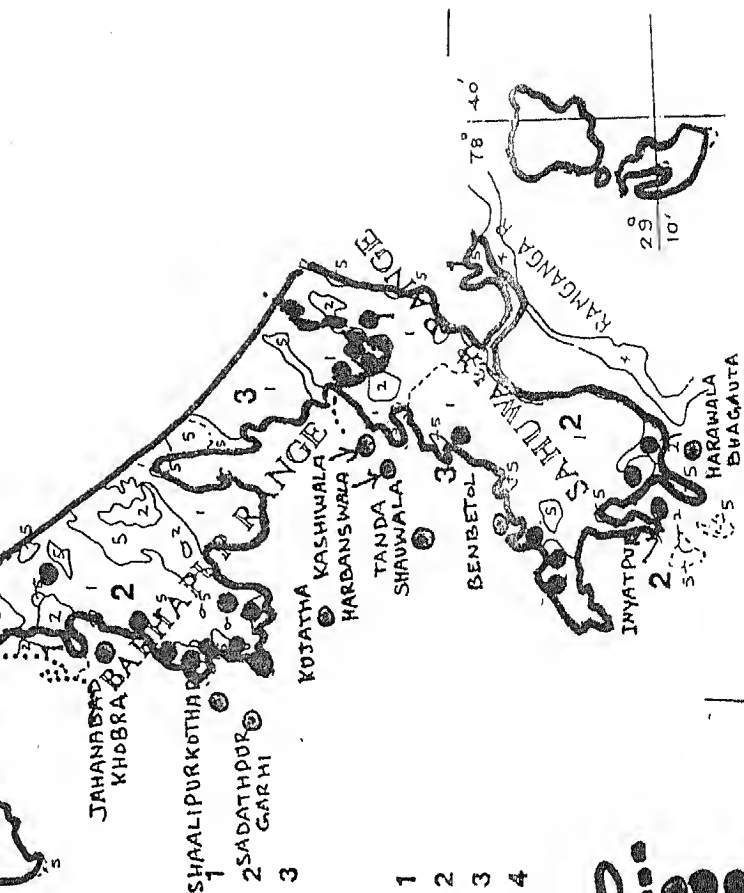
LAURANGZEBPUR SHAHL BK.  
JAFRABAD BK.  
SABUWALA BK.  
BARHAPUR (Pt.) BK.  
MOHANWALI BK.  
SHAKIA BAWANSARAI (Pt.) BK.

DHAKIA BAWANSARAI (Pt.) BK.  
BARHAPUR (Pt.) BK.  
DHAKARIA BK.

- 1 RAMGARH BK.
- 2 SAHUWALA BK.
- 3 HARVANSHWALA BK.
- 4 RAINI (Isolated)

INDEX:-

- ① DIVISION BOUNDARY —  
② RANGE —  
③ F.O.A. VILLEGE —  
④ F.O.A. PLANTATION-2004-  
⑤ — — — — — 2005-



#### 4. On-going Project

Socio-Economic Profile of Villages covered, land holding and distribution, included in the project, land use pattern, watershed features, forests covered, degree of pressure on forest resources, etc.

The socio-economic profile of each village with number of household, total population, SC/ST/OBC, composition of population, number of categories of livestock, land holding and their distribution, etc. are given below in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Profile of JFMC Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Name of Village	Total Population			Land Details (Ha.)			Cattle Population
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1.	Kauria	Dhakiya Bavan Saraya	991	991	-	-	329.81	-	261
2.	Kauria	Motadhak	837	24	-	821.360	142.400	669.910	402
3.	Kauria	Mathurapur Mor	3012	436	-	1019.800	929.115	-	191
4.	Kauria	Taharpur	273	1	-	474.483	359.392	95.342	394
5.	Kauria	Biruwala	1310	62	-	678.152	638.746	-	600
6.	Sahanpur	Bijouri	1365	524	-	441.390	348.208	168.2071	744
7.	Sahanpur	Meduwala	987	362	186	1133.880	1058.332	39.383	97
8.	Sahanpur	Sitavali	1044	776	-	531.000	441.000	47.597	375
9.	Sahanpur	Gurha	1263	32	-	1179.499	360.153	789.986	685
10.	Sahanpur	Puranpur Garhi	2961	998	-	149.521	118.408	-	714
11.	Rajgarh	Kamgarpur	1178	699	-	902.000	641.000	-	280
12.	Rajgarh	Rampur Chantha	658	-	-	376.166	100.270	269.402	515
13.	Rajgarh	Mirjapur	709	25	-	203.420	123.727	65.628	661
14.	Rajgarh	Sabal Garh	4328	2802	-	1559.055	514.787	1004.929	337
15.	Rajgarh	Ramdaswali	187	66	-	170.001	94.031	65.506	703
16.	Barhapur	Kashiwala	249	-	249	465.650	425.650	40.000	205
17.	Barhapur	Kujetha	1563	746	817	199.070	179.020	20.000	512
18.	Barhapur	Shah Alipur Kotra	3114	370	2744	896.000	866.000	30.000	615
19.	Barhapur	Jahanabad	2151	683	1468	238.520	193.520	45.000	1046
20.	Barhapur	Sadatpur Garhi	1323	108	1215	449.970	429.970	20.000	633
21.	Sahuwala	Harevla (Bhagouta)	1996	374	1622	81.028	57.052	15.000	578
22.	Sahuwala	Inayatpur	1903	476	1427	1033.782	975.282	30.000	776
23.	Sahuwala	Sahuwal Tanda	2601	1361	1200	331.502	296.502	35.000	688
24.	Sahuwala	Vanbitol	202	-	202	1294.800	224.800	30.000	204
25.	Sahuwala	Haarvanshwala	867	-	867	359.340	183.040	176.300	569
Total			37072	11916	11997	14989.389	100302.215	3657.190	12785

Source: National Afforestation Programme (NAP), FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

#### 5. Project Objectives

The main objectives of the project are as under:

- To improve vegetation cover in the area.

- To ensure continuous supply of fuelwood, fodder, small timber, etc. to meet needs of the local people.
- To increase the recharge of water and thereby to control the receding water and thereby to control the receding water Table in and around the area of operation.
- To improve soil and moisture conservation.
- To generate employment opportunities for the local people.
- To develop the pasture land.

## 6. Project Components

The important components of the project had been given below:

- Aided Natural Regeneration.
- Artificial Regeneration.
- Pastrue/Silvi-pasture
- Cane plantation
- Bamboo plantation
- Mixed plantation of trees having medicinal value
- Micro-Planning
- Soil and moisture conservation
- Extension and promotion of JFM
- Peoples' Participation
- Technology Extension
- Entry Point Activities
- Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.

## 7. Salient Features including Proposed Strategies for Treatment

The basic strategy for treatment in the project area would be adopted based on the suitability of the local condition of area and keeping this factor the plantation patterns would be developed. Advance soil work would be done according to ground condition. In order to generate interest and to ensure the participation of the communities some of the entry point activities for their benefit will be carried out by the forest department as per the budget provision in the project. The community would be entitled to usufructs in the project area and will be intern responsible for the protection of the treated/reclaimed area. Under the scheme plantation of mixed crop spp. and that of Bamboo have been proposed in degraded reserved forest and also on

some Gram Panchayat land. Degraded forests with highly eroded and rugged area will be developed artificially regenerating the area. On an average 1100 seedlings will be planted in the project area per hectare with spp. like khair, sisso, awla, Kanjuu, bahra, teak, imali, dhauri, faldu, sain, etc.

Pits 45 cm X 45 cm in size will be dug at a spacing of 3 X 3 metres during October to March 2002. The dug up soil of these pits will be refilled in these pits along with cow dung and insecticide during first week of June in the subsequent year, i.e. before the onset of the monsoon. Protection will be ensured by digging protection trenches, 1 metre deep, 0.90 metre width at the bottom and 1.20 mm wide at the top or by erecting barbed wire fencing, along the periphery of the area to be planted. Seeds of Babool and Khair spp. will be sown over the dug up soil of these trenches during first week of June in the subsequent year. Area so planted will be maintained and protected for 3 more years.

#### **Medicinal Plants and Bamboo Plantation**

As some of the area of the division borders with the Rajaji National Park, famous for the elephant's habitat, so the elephant from the park area migrate to this division also. To encourage this and to develop their habitat bamboo plantations in some areas have been proposed. In this way only 625 plants/hectare of bamboo will be planted. All other activities are same as detailed above. Under Afforestation Scheme 1100 plants per hectare of spp. of medicinal values like awla, harad (*terminelia chebula*), bahera (*terminelia belerica*), etc. will be planted in these pits of size 45 X 45 X 45 m.

#### **Natural Regeneration**

Project area includes around 7358 hectares of the sal forests. Excepting few areas regeneration of sal is generally poor, because trampling and frequent forest fires are some of the main reasons which destroy the regenerations. To encourage recruits, whippy and woody regeneration of sal to grow up, treated maintained and protected against trampling, grazing and fires, some of the selected sal areas, etc.

#### **Establishment of Nurseries**

Timely raising of plants is one of the main requirement for raising a successful plantation. In view of this establishment of few nurseries within the project area has been

proposed. Efforts will be done to encourage individuals and groups of local villagers specially Mahila Mangal Dal, Yuvak Mangal Dal to come forward and establish their nurseries with buyback guarantee from different JFMC. Plants raised by these institutions/groups will be purchased by different JFMCs for the plantation in this area. This activity while on one hand will help self-employment in the area on the other villagers will feel attached to these plantations and this will help in protection of the area. Forest department will provide all sorts of technical guidance to all individuals or groups interested in raising nurseries. There is also a provision to train those interested groups in nursery techniques. Extension of any new technique through demonstration is a foolproof method. For the extension of modern nursery techniques, there is a proposal to establish a Hi-Tech nursery at divisional level. This nursery will include poly-house, shade-house, mist chamber, compost pit, use of root trainers, ideal potting material, better quality genetically superior seeds, etc. This nursery will be used mainly as an information and training centre for the modern nursery techniques and other forestry related information to the villagers.

#### **8. Creation of Joint Forest Management Committee and Development Funds**

25 villages were selected on the basis of following grounds:

- These villages have a large chunk of SC/OBC plantation. They are the adjoining villages to the forest area and depend upon forests for fuel, wood and fodder requirements.
- Heavy unemployment and poverty exists in these villages and they are in desperate need of some employment or the other.
- Creation of community assets is going to contribute to the overall eco-development of the area and will make them self-dependent.
- The villagers are quite co-operative and will take active part in forestry management.

The Village Forest Committee (VFC) was constituted after holding meeting with the village panchayats. After obtaining their consent, committee was formed with the village Sarpanch as its Chairman and local forester as Member Secretary.

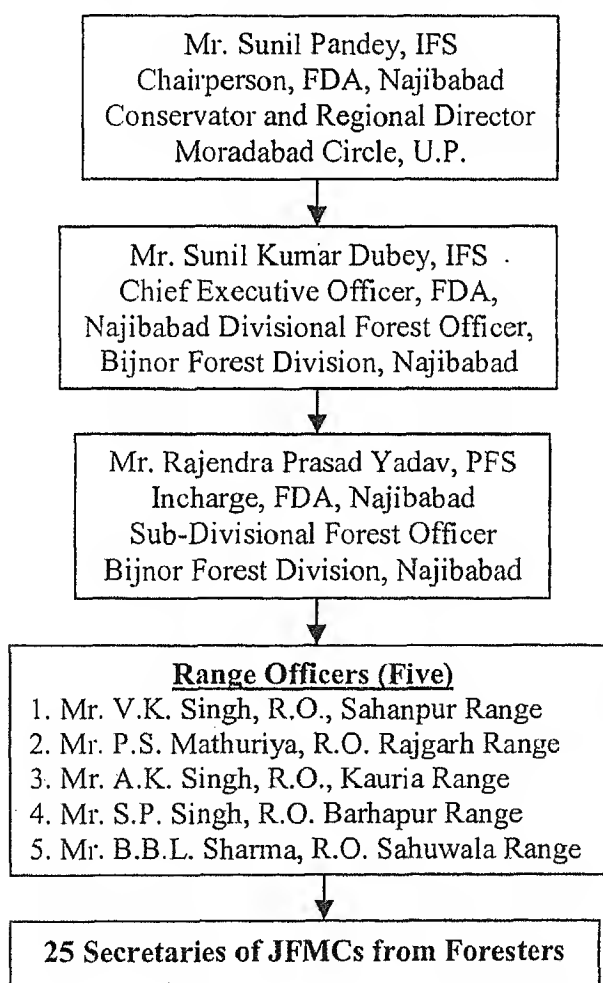
#### **9. Implementing Agencies: Composition and Constitution of FDA**

The FDA of Bijnor district has been registered under Societies Registration Act since October 10, 2002. The process of registration was done as per the stated norms of the NAEB. It is also mentioned in the registration certificate that this will be valid till 10 October 2007. The bank account of the FDA is opened with State Bank of India at Najibabad Branch since 23.01,2004 and the account number is CA/01000050004. It is jointly operated with Chairman/CF and Secretary/DFC. The copy of registration certificate of the FDA is given in Annexure-1.

The National Afforestation Programme is being implemented through two-tier structure. First is Forest Development Agency at forest division level and second is Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level. Thus, FDA is the confederation of JFMCs in the forest area. FDA as already mentioned is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. JFMCs are registered either with the forest department or under Statutory Provisions. The district level officers of related departments of the State Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions are members of the FDA.

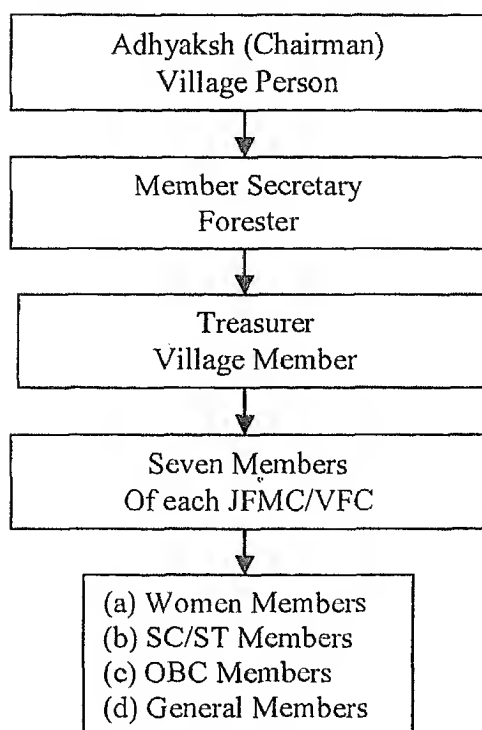
The experience with present evaluation of National Afforestation Programme, implemented by the FDA, Najibabad, district Bijnor and 25 JFMCs at the village level are encouraging. This forest division is divided in five forest ranges, i.e., (i) Kauria Range, (ii) Rajgarh Range, (iii) Sahanpur Range, (iv) Barhapur Range, and (v) Sahuwala Range. Each range further divided into 5 JFMCs under the project implementing agency (PIA) with the joint efforts of the people's participation in JFMCs villages.

#### **Details of Present FDA Body of Najibabad**





**Details of JFMCs at Village Level**



Thus, in every VFC/JFMC have ten members, including Secretary, who represents the Forest Department in the VFC/JFMC.

**10. Micro-Planning and JFM**

The micro-planning for the project was proposed in to be conducted for all targeted villages. Range level micro-plan teams were formed for all the 25 JFMCs. All the micro-planning have been done by VFC and JFMCs according to the guidelines provided by the FDA Najibabad. The selection of area, entry point activity (EPA) and selection of plant species for the plantation work has been made by JFMCs and VFCs. The forest division of Najibabad in Bijnor district has been divided into five forest ranges, namely, (i) Rajgarh Range, (ii) Barhapur Range, (iii) Kauria Range, (iv) Sahanpur Range, and (v) Sahuwala Range. Each forest range has been further divided into five Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). Micro-planning team has been headed by the concerned range officer along with one forester, who is the Member Secretary in JFMC and also one forest guard playing key role to protect forest area.

## **11. Entry Point Activities**

The main purpose of these activities are to establish the credibility of the project amongst the village communities in the initial stage of the project. These are also called Confidence Building Measures. To protect the wealth of forest from theft, lopping, grazing, fire and biotic pressure is a big challenge in this forest division. According to the villagers of the Najibabad forest area, the wildlife is very harmful to their life and their agricultural farming and economy. People, those are residing near forest areas graze their cattle in the existing forest. Over grazing and lopping leads to soil and water erosion and depletion of vegetation. To create and develop the interest of the local people in the protection of forest, entry point activities are required. For this purpose, community development work like availability of drinking water, sanitation, construction of latrines/bathrooms, construction of approach road, Khairanja road, making available alternate source of energy like gobar gas plants, pressure cookers, smokeless chulhas and making available of chaff cutter to save any wastage of already deficit fodder. Also for the purpose, community development work like repairing of Temple, Gurudwara, Masjid and Churches and school buildings, etc. Sometimes, according to local needs it require to form Check Dams (CD), repairing of ponds and water bodies with the limitation to the budgetary provision of the total project cost (i.e. 25 per cent of the total project cost).

## **12. Approved Programme of Works**

It is as follows as given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Revised work Programmed (2003-2004 to 2006-07)

Centrally sponsored scheme "National afforestation programme " (NAP)											
District- Bijnor				State- Utter Pradesh							
Approved Wage Rate- 58-00 Per Day				Rs. In Lakh and area in Hector							
Item of work	Rate Rs.	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
1	2	Phy. 3	Fin. 4	Phy. 5	Fin. 6	Phy. 7	Fin. 8	Phy. 9	Fin. 10	Phy. 11	Fin. 12
Add Natural regeneration	9750.00										
Admissible Rate	7540.00										
A- Advance soil work	1885.00	220	4-15	55	1-24	00	00	00	0-00	275	5-19
B- Creation	2262.00	00	0-00	220	4-98	55	1-24	00	0-00	275	6-22
C- Maintenance 1 -Year	1281.80	00	0-00	00	00	220	2-82	55	0-71	275	3-53
2 -Year	1131.00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	220	2-49	220	2-49
3 -Year	980.20	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00
Sub Total-	7540.00		4-15		6-02		4-06		3-20	275	17-43
Artificial Regeneration	17100.00										
Admissible Rate	13224.00										
A- Advance soil work	3306.00	00	0-00	170	5-62	00	00	00	0-00	170	5-62
B- Creation	3967.20	00	0-00	00	0-00	170	6-75	00	0-00	170	6-75
C- Maintenance 1 -Year	2248.08	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	170	3-82	170	3-82
2 -Year	1983.60	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00
3 -Year	1719.12	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00
Sub Total-	13224.00		0-00		5-62		6-75		3-82	170	16-19
Bamboo Plantation -	9300.00										
Admissible Rate	7192.00										
A- Advance soil work	1798.00	100	1-80	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	100	1-80
B- Creation	2157.60	00	0-00	100	2-16	00	0-00	00	0-00	100	2-16
C- Maintenance 1 -Year	1222.80	00	0-00	00	0-00	100	1-22	00	0-00	100	1-22
2 -Year	1078.80	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	100	1-08	100	1-08
3 -Year	634.96	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00
Sub Total-	7192.00		1-80		2-16		1-22		1-08		6-26
Mixed plantation -	17100.00										
Admissible Rate	13224.00										
A- Advance soil work	3306.00	00	0-00	155	5-13	00	0-00	00	0-00	155	5-13
B- Creation	3967.20	00	0-00	00	0-00	155	6-15	00	0-00	155	6-15
C- Maintenance 1 -Year	2248.08	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	155	3-49	155	3-49
2 -Year	1983.60	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00
3 -Year	1719.12	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00	00	0-00
Sub Total-	13224.00		0-00		5-13		6-15		3-49	155	14-77
TOTAL OF WORK-			5-95		18-93		18-18		11-59		54-65
Soil & Moisture-conservation (15% of the plantation cost)			3-84		2-77		1-59		0-00		8-20
M&E Micro planning Awareness raising (10% of Plantation cost)			1-93		2-67		0-35		0-52		5-47
Overhead 10% of plan. Cost			1-50		1-55		1-25		1-22		5-47
Entry Point Activities 40% of Plantation cost			7-00		6-00		5-00		3-86		21-86
Improved Technologies including treatment of special problem land (10% project area at an additional cost of 25%)			0-70		0-67		0-00		0-00		1-37
TOTAL		320	20-92		32-54		26-37		17-19		97-02

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

## CHAPTER II

### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the classification of area covered in the project as physical targets and achievements under different components of the projects such as natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, bamboo plantation, mixed plantation and also pasture/silvipasture development, soil and moisture conservation, extension/awareness, training, monitoring and evaluation, use of improved technologies in the project, status of micro planning, type of assets created under EPA, process adopted in the formation of JFMC, capacity building programmes etc.

#### B.1 CLASSIFICATION OF AREA COVERED/TREATED :

During the period of three years of the project implementation it was observed that 700 hectares of forest land area which was 100% of the project area comes under the reserved forest land. Two sets of Table given below sufficiently proved that till the end of last financial year (2005-06) 100% (700 hectares), which is the total targeted area, was treated for project activity as per the available data is concern. During the first year of implementation 45.71% (320 hectares) of land covered and it was 54.29% (380 hectares) of land covered during the second year (2005-06). Refer Table 2.1 and 2.2 for detail information related to area under different land categories and plantation schemes.

Table 2.1 Classification of Area Coverage /Treated (2004-05)

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medical Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% total Project Area
Forest land	220			100					320	45.71
Community Land										
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others Land										
Total	220			100					320	45.71

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

Table 2.2: Classification of Area Coverage /Treated (2005-06)

Category	Added Natural Regene-ration	Artificial Regene-ration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medical Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% total Project Area
Forest land	55	170				155			380	54.29
Community Land										
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others Land										
Total	55	170				155			380	54.29

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

**B.2 PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS**

As per the data made available by the Project Implementing Agency, physical and financial target of the project during 2003 and 2004 was not achieved at all. This happened due to the delay in release of the financial fund to the FDA. It has been inform by the Project Implementing Agency that an amount of Rs.1.50 lakh has been utilized from the overhead charges of the project for the advance soil work during the period 2003-04. It can be observed from the data provided by the FDA Najibabad that no expenditure has been made on the items like creation of soil and moisture conservation work, entry point activities (EPA), micro-planning, monitoring and evaluation, awareness and fencing etc. (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Physical financial Achievements (2003-04)

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh )	
		Target for the Year	Achieved in the year	Target for the Year	Achievement in the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1-	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	220	-	4.15	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	220	-	4.15	-
2-	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	100	-	1.80	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	100	-	1.80	-
	Total	320	-	5.95	-
3-	Soil and Moisture conservation	-	-	3.84	-
4-	Entry point activity	-	-	7.00	-
5-	Micro planning	-	-	0.61	-
6-	Fencing	-	-	1.10	-
7-	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	0.11	-
8-	Improve Technologies	-	-	0.70	-
9-	Awareness	-	-	0.10	-
10-	Over head	-	-	1.50	1.50
	Grand Total	320	-	20.92	1.50

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

39301

During the year 2004-05 it was revealed that total expenditure on advance soil work in both in items Natural Regeneration and Artificial Regeneration was Rs.15.20 lakh (against a total amount of Rs.17.73 lakh), on creation work an amount of Rs.5.13 lakh has been spent (against a total amount of Rs.7.15 lakh), on soil and moisture conservation work an amount of Rs.4.78 lakhs has been spent (as against a total sanctioned amount of Rs.6.61 lakh), on entry point activity an amount of Rs.9.65 lakh has been spent (as against a total sanctioned amount of Rs.13.0 lakh) on Micro-planning Rs.0.87 lakh (as against Rs.1.09 lakh), on fencing Rs.1.13 lakh has been spent, on awareness Rs.0.10 lakh, our overhead Rs.2.70 lakh (as against Rs.3.0 lakh). No expenditure has been made on monitoring and evaluation heads. The total expenditure which has been made was Rs.40.34 lakh out of a total sanctioned amount of Rs.53.46 lakh. The total area which has been treated during the year 2004-05 was 320 hectares and was 45.71% of the total targeted area.

**Table 2.4 : Physical financial Achievements (2004-05)**

Sl.No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh )	
		Target for the Year	Achieved in the year	Target for the Year	Achievement in the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1-	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	55	55	5-18	5-11
	b) Creation	220	220	4-99	3-92
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-		<b>10-17</b>	<b>9-03</b>
2-	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	325	325	12-55	10-09
	b) Creation	100	100	2-16	1-21
	c) Maintenance	-	-		
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>14-71</b>	<b>11-30</b>
	<b>Total</b>			<b>24-88</b>	<b>20-33</b>
3-	Soil and Moisture conservation			6-61	4-78
4-	Entry point activity			13-00	9-65
5-	Micro planning			1-09	0-87
6-	Fencing			2-74	1-13
7-	Monitoring & Evaluation			0.51	0.00
8-	Improve Technologies			1-37	0.78
9-	Awareness			0-26	0.10
10-	Over head			3-00	2-70
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>53.46</b>	<b>40.34</b>

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

During the year 2005-06 it was revealed the total expenditure on creation (plantation) Rs.9.95 lakh has been spent (as against a sanctioned amount of Rs.14.14 lakh) and also spent a sum of Rs.1.07 lakh, which was forwarded from the previous year. The total expenditure during the year 2005-06 a sum of Rs.15.80 lakh has been spent as against a sanctioned amount of Rs.26.37 lakh and a sum of Rs.11.62 lakh has also been spent from the previous year balance amount (Table 2.5).

**Table 2.5: Physical financial Achievements (2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the Year	Achieved in the year	Target for the Year	Achievement in the year	Achievement Against previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-	Natural Regeneration					
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	55	55	1-24	0-96	1-07
	c) Maintenance	220	220	2-82	2-00	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>4-06</b>	<b>2-96</b>	<b>1-07</b>
2-	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-	2-38
	b) Creation	325	325	12-90	7-99	-
	c) Maintenance	100	100	1-22	0-64	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>14-12</b>	<b>8-63</b>	<b>2-38</b>
	<b>Total-</b>			<b>18-18</b>	<b>11-59</b>	<b>3-45</b>
3-	Soil and Moisture conservation			1-59	0-86	1-83
4-	Entry point activity			5-00	2-95	3-02
5-	Micro planning			-	-	0-14
6-	Fencing			-	-	1-41
7-	Monitoring & Evaluation			0.19	-	-
8-	Improve Technologies			-	-	1-37
9-	Awareness			0-16	-	0-05
10-	Over head			1-25	0-40	0-35
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>26-37</b>	<b>15-80</b>	<b>11-62</b>

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

Creation and advance soil work done during the previous year 2004-05 to 2005-06. Only maintenance work was performed with an amount of Rs.0.44 (against a sum of Rs.8.39 lakh). On Entry Point Activities (EPA) only Rs.0.25 lakh were utilized (as against a sum of Rs.3.86 lakh) and from overhead Rs.0.61 lakh has been spent (out of Rs.1.22 lakh). A total expenditure during this year was only Rs.1.30 lakh (as against a sanctioned amount of Rs.17.19 lakh) (Table 2.6).



Table 2.6: Physical financial Achievements (2006-07)

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh )	
		Target for the Year	Achieved in the year	Target for the Year	Achievement in the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1-	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	275	In progress	3-20	
	Sub Total	275	-	-	-
2-	Artificial Regeneration	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	425	-	8-39	0-44
	Sub Total	425	-		-
3-	Soil and Moisture conservation	-	-		-
4-	Entry point activity	-	-	3-86	0-25
5-	Micro planning	-	-		-
6-	Fencing	-	-		-
7-	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	0-39	-
8-	Improve Technologies	-	-		-
9-	Awareness	-	-	0-13	-
10-	Over head	-	-	1-22	0-61
	<b>Total</b>		-	<b>17-19</b>	<b>1-30</b>

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

Overall expenditure has been made on National Afforestation Programme (NAP) was Rs.70,36,772.00 against a sanctioned amount of Rs.97,02,000.00 till November 2006. The detail of information on overall expenditure are given in Table 2.7. This Table also depict the physical and financial position of the project till November, 2006.

Table 2.7 : **Detailed Information of National Afforestation Programme, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.**

Sl. No.	Detail of Activities	Unit	Target		Progress Report till November-2006	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Advance Soil Work, ANR	Hect.	275	5,19,000.00	275	5,17,990.00
2	Advance Soil Work, Bamboo	Hect.	100	1,80,000.00	100	1,79,991.00
3	Advance Soil Work, AR	Hect.	170	5,62,000.00	170	5,62,000.00
4	Advance Soil Work, Mixed	Hect.	155	5,13,000.00	155	5,05,102.00
5	Plantation, ANR	Hect.	275	6,23,000.00	275	6,13,979.00
6	Plantation, Bamboo	Hect.	100	2,16,000.00	100	1,69,505.00
7	Plantation, AR	Hect.	170	6,75,000.00	170	5,25,340.00
8	Plantation, Mixed	Hect.	155	6,15,000.00	155	4,65,940.00
9	Maintenance, ANR	Hect.	275	6,02,000.00	275	1,99,962.00
10	Maintenance, Bamboo	Hect.	100	2,30,000.00	100	64,547.00
11	Maintenance, AR	Hect.	170	3,82,000.00	-	In progress
12	Maintenance, Mixed	Hect.	155	3,49,000.00	-	In progress
13	Micro planning	No.	25 Vill.	1,09,400.00	25 Vill	1,00,789.00
14	Soil & moisture Conservation	-	-	8,20,000.00		7,49,152.00
15	Fencing	-	-	2,73,000.00		2,54,268.00
16	Improved Technology	-	-	1,37,000.00		2,56,008.00
17	Entry Point Activity	No.	25 Vill.	21,86,000.00	25 Vill	15,87,810.00
18	Overhead	-	-	5,47,000.00		3,86,429.00
19	Awareness	No.	25 Vill.	54,700.00	25 Vill.	15,154.00
20	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	1,09,400.00		202.00
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>700</b>	<b>99,02,000.00</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>70,36,772.00</b>

Source: National Afforestation Programme, FDA, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.

**(i) Adequacy of the Planting Stock Raised or Available in Each Year :**

Plantation activities were carried out consecutively two years of project implementation 2004-05 and 2005-06. The one year delay in the plantation work was due to delay in release of funds to FDA. The records of plantation data was provided by the Project Implementation Agency, Najibabad and was maintained properly. The two Tables (Table-1 and Table-2) attached in Annexure-1, showed that important species used among the 25 JFMCs were teak, Sheesham, Khair, Jakranda, Khachnar, Jamun, Tun, Kanjuu, Bahera, Awla, Bamboo, Semal, Pilkhan, Bel, Eucalyptus, Siras, Arjun, Ficus Shisham, Neem, Peepal, Bargad, Harar, Kani, Gutel and Emli mixed species and regeneration and maintenance of old Sal and Jamun trees coppice etc. In the first year of plantation (2004-05) of the project implementation, total area covered under this activity was 320 hectares. the name and number of species has been provided by the FDA, Najibabad and has been given in Annexure-1, Table-1. During this period average survival rate of plant species was 70%.

During the year 2005-06 total number of plant species planted were 1,70,500.00. The total plant planted in NAP by the FDA Najibabad was 4,80,000 in all 25 JFMCs and survival rate of the plant species was found 70%.

## (ii) An Overviews of Sample JFMC :

As already been mentioned that we have selected 6 JFMCs out of 25 JFMCs on a random sample basis, covering on area of 100 hectares of forest land, out of a total 700 hectares of forest land. The name of these 6 selected JFMCs are (1) Kashiwala (2) Vanbitol (3) Motadhak (4) Biruwala (5) Sabalgarh and (6) Ramdas Wali. All these 6 JFMCs were checked by making a field visit and has been given in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Inventory of Sample JFMCs

Sl. No.	VFC/Site Name	Scheme	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate of Plants	Species	Plantation Year
1.	Kashiwala	A.R.	10	11,000	75%	Sheesham, Sagon, Khair, Kachnar, Bel, Ficus, Awla, Emli, Bahera, Jamun etc	2004-05
		ANR	20	4,000	65%	Awla, Bahera, Kachnar & Protection of Old Sal	2004-05
2.	Vanbitol	Bamboo	10	6,250	75%	Bamboo	2004-05
		AR	10	11,000	75%	Khair, Sagaun, Shisham, Siras	2004-05
3.	Motadhak	AR	20	22,000	70%	Sagaun, Khair, Kanjuu, Semal, Bamboo, Ficus	2005-06
4.	Biruwala	AR	10	11,000	72%	Khair, Sheesham, Kanjuu, Semal, Bel, Ficus, etc.	2005-06
5.	Sabalgarh	Mixed	10	11,000	60%	Semal, Khair, Kachnar, Jetropha, Awla, Bahera, Amaltas, Gutail, Ficus, etc.	2005-06
6.	Ramdaswali	AR	10	11,000	70%	Khair, Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Sagaun, Kachnar, Sirus, Bakain Semal	2005-06

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad District Bijnor U.P.

### 1. VFC Kashiwal

VFC Kashiwala is situated at the distance of 60 km from the division forest office of Najibabad. The entire plantation area of this VFC belongs to reserve forest category. The topography and soil of this area is flat alluvial plain with negligible slope. The species planted were Bail, Ficus, Awla, Emli, Bahera and Jamun etc. Average survival rate of the plants was calculated after physical verification of plantations area by dividing it into a grid of 0.1 hectare. On an average 12 such samples were physical verified. Observation of the evaluator as well as discussions and interviews with the forest officials and villagers were also taken into account while calculating survival percentage. The average survival rate of the plants was found in Kashiwala VFC as 75-65% at this location.

The main reason of the death of plant species were lack of adequate watering as rainfall and other form of participation were only source of monsoon rain which is erratic in nature during the last few years. No other source of artificial irrigation facilities were available for the plantation. The regulated grazing by wild life, especially Deers and Neel Gai caused damage by grazing leaf of Jamun and other species. Old Sal species were also protected by the forest

department in the NAP project by fencing and by making trench at the boundaries of the forest areas.

2. **VFC Vanbitol :**

VFC vanbitol is situated a distance of 50 km away from the DFO office. The entire plantation area is under reserve forest category. The plantation area is flat alluvial plain, where slope is visible. The species artificially regenerated was Bamboo, Khair, Sagaun, Sheesham and Sal etc. The survival rate of Bamboo species was found 75% and Sagaun and other species were also 75%. The main reason of plant death were similar to those discussed above (See Table-2.8).

3. **VFC Motadhak :**

VFC Motadhak is situated at a distance of 28 km. from the DFO office and 12 km from the rest house of forest. The entire area of plantation of this VFC belongs to reserve forest categories. The entire plantation zone is flat this VFC is touching the boundary of Uttarakhand state. The important species planted in the area were Sagaun, Khair, Kanjuu, Semal, Bamboo and Ficus etc. The average survival rate of the species were calculated after physical verification of plantation area. The main reason of death of plants were wild life like Deers, Neel Cows, Elephants and also of erratic behaviour of monsoon rain. For more information see in Table 2.8. Five lane also had been created in this treated area. Natural fencing also developed by the department for plant protection from domestic animals. The average survival rate of the plants was found here around 70%.

4. **Biruwala VFC/JFMC :**

Plantation area of Biruwala also situated near to the Motadhak plantation area. Biruwala VFC is situated at a distance of 15 km from the DFO office, Najibabad. the entire plantation area of this VFC belongs to the reserve forest category. This entire plantation area is flat and plain with negligible slope. The important species planted in this forest area were Khair, Sheesham, Kanjuu, Semal, Bel and Ficus etc. Some natural plantation also generated in entire this forest area. The death of plantation were same as in Motadhak plantation area. The average survival rate of the plants was found in this area is around 72%.

5. **Sabal Garh VFC :**

Sabalgarh VFC is situated at a distance of 25 km. away from the DFO office Najibabad. The entire area of this VFC belongs to the reserve forest category. The plantation area where we visited was not plain area. It has been found that the survival rate of the plants in this area was 60%. The low survival rate of the plants was mainly because of the topography of the area which was not favouring to the plant and a holding water in the soil. The main species planted

here are Jetropha, Khair, Awla, Bahera, Amaltas and Ficus etc. The high rate of the death of the plants in the area is because soil is not holding rain water in it during the rainy season. Most of this water is running off from the forest area into the nearest river of the area.

#### 6. Ramdas Wali VFC :

Ramdas Wali VFC is situated at a distance of 30 km. from the DFO office, Najibabad. The entire plantation area of this VFC also belongs to reserve forest category. The average survival rate of the plant in this area is around 70%. The main species planted in this area are Khair, Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Sagaun, Kachnar, Sirus, Bakain and Semal etc. The main reason of the death of the plants are grazing by domestic and wild animals, irregular rain and no other alternative source of irrigation.

### **B.3 PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION :**

#### **B.3.1. Participatory Rural Appraisal/Micro-Planning**

Micro-plan of 25 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. The records were available with the concerned range officers. This micro-plans were made through the process of PRA as reported. Out of 25 JFMCs we have covered 6 JFMCs during our field visit in Najibabad forest division. Out of these 6 JFMCs, the one JFMC, namely Vanbitol we visited found very active in community development work. The Pradhan of the village Mr. Karan Singh also the Adhyaksha of JFMC is a very active person in the village Vanbitol and taking and encouraging peoples for their participation in NAP. Because of his activeness and leadership he has been elected as the Pradhan of the village unopposed. The election commissioner honoured him with a cash amount of Rs.50,000/- for saving the election cost. Mr. Karan Singh belongs to the general caste which is not a dominated caste of the village in numbers. Only 80 person are belonging his caste in the village but because of his devotion and dedication to the village and adjoin forest areas he has been so popular to be elected as unopposed as Pradhan of the village. This is the main reason that people are taking active part in participatory rural appraisal work. This has been found in this village very satisfactory.

#### **B.3.2 Entry Point Activities :**

The money which has been sanctioned for EPA to FDA Najibabad is Rs.21,86,000/- out of which an amount of Rs.15,87,266/- (72.61%) has been spent by the FDA on Entry Point Activities and Rs.5,98,734/- (27.39%) were yet to be utilized. An amount of Rs.1,95,978/- is expended by VFC (Anshdan from villagers). A sum of Rs.1,95,978/- has been used from the contribution fund of VFC (See Table-2.9)

**Table 2.9: Expenditure on EPA work**

Sl. No.	Year of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2003-04	-
2.	2004-05	9.65
3.	2005-06	5.97
4.	2006-07	0.25
	Total	15.87

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad District Bijnor U.P.

### **B 3.3 Joint Forest Management :**

The following JFMC approach was adopted in the project :

#### **JFM Committees :**

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| (a) | Number of villages where formation initiated in the division           | 25   |
| (b) | Number of villages where formal committees established in the division | 25   |
| (c) | Total Number of committees established so far in the project area      | 25   |
| (d) | Total membership in terms of household/families                        | 7017 |
| (e) | Percentage of women SCs, STs, in the JFMCs, Committees                 |      |

It is as follows :

**Table 2.10: Social Composition of Beneficiaries**

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	% of total Population
Scheduled Caste	5437 (29.35)	4925 (29.73)	10362 (29.53)	29.53
Scheduled Tribe	3172 (17.13)	2769 (16.71)	5941 (16.93)	16.93
Others	9912 (53.52)	8873 (53.56)	18785 (53.54)	53.54
Total	18521 (100.00)	16567 (100.00)	35088 (100.00)	100.00

Note : Figure in bracket indicate percentage

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor U.P.

#### **(f) Establishment of village development fund ; yes/no**

Yes. The all JFMCs/VFCs has created village development fund as on Anshdan by the members of executive body and general body. The villagers are also interested in 20% share from forest revenue for village development fund. (Annexure-1, Table-4).

#### **(g) JFMCs/FDA Meeting :**

JFMC, meeting were held for micro planning, awareness and capacity building in villages of JFMCs. FDA meetings also held by the FDA Najibabad for strengthening and success of programme. In these meetings all the (other than government officials) actively participated. The numbers of meeting held by JFMCs and FDA are given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Number of GBMs and EBM's Held  
(During 2003-04 to 2006-07)

GBM/EBM	JFMCs Meeting	FDA Meeting
No. of General Body Meetings held	461	04
No. of Executive Body Meeting Held	399	04

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad District Bijnor, U.P.

**(h) Micro-Planning :**

Prepared/discussed/rectified by VFC/under implementation. Micro-plans were prepared for all 25 JFMCs as reported by the officials. We found all the records related to National Afforestation Programme are maintained by the FDA and JFMCs, those have been shown to us.

**(i) List of Important registers/records maintained by and available with :**

**JFMCs :**

- (i) Meeting Register (Karywahi register)
- (ii) Proposed Register
- (ii) Finance Controlling Register
- (iii) Progress Report Register (Information Register)
- (iv) Benefit Distribution Register
- (v) Forest Crime Register
- (vii) Forest Fire Injury Register
- (viii) Village Development Fund Register
- (ix) Assets Register
- (x) Stock Register
- (xi) Micro-Plan Register
- (xii) Abhilekh Register
- (xiii) Patrawal Panjika
- (xiv) EPA Register
- (xv) Membership Register
- (xvi) Monitoring and Evaluation Register
- (xvii) Cheque Release Register
- (xviii) Plantation Register
- (xix) Cash Book
- (xx) Stationary Register
- (xxi) Nursery Register
- (xxii) Measurement Register



**FDA Records :**

- (i) Grant Register (With Release Book)
- (ii) Cash Book
- (iii) Ledger Registers -25 (One For Each VFC)
- (iv) Monthly, Quarterly And Annual Register (Guard File)
- (v) Audit Report Register
- (vi) Estimate Register
- (vi) Annual Plan Of Operation Register
- (vii) Utilization certificates of JFMCs
- (viii) FDA Meeting Register
- (ix) JFMCs Meeting Register
- (x) Overhead Register
- (xi) Stock Register
- (xii) Executive & General Body Attendance Register

**B 3.4 Capacity Building : Training on JFMC/Community Participation Conducted :**

Seven topics covered under capacity building programme for community participation in National Afforestation Programme (NAP). Following were the topics taken for capacity building and awareness among JFMC villages :

1. Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR)
2. Control of Human and Wild Life
3. Development of Information & Technology
4. Counting of Wildlife
5. Wildlife Act
6. Forest Protection Act
7. Forest Fire Protection

In all these awareness programmes Nehru Yuwa Kendra (NYK), Bijnor has given training support for rapo building between villagers and forest officials. Lectures delivered by DFO, Pilibhit, DFO, Najibabad, SDO Najibabad and representatives of NYK Bijnor. An amount of Rs.54,700 for 25 JFMCs was sanctioned for these training programmes but only Rs.15,154 had been spent for the purpose till November 2006 (Table 2.12).

**Table 2.12 Capacity Building Programmes**

Training Programme Conducted	Number of Topics Covered
<b>Staff</b>	
Number of People Trained	140
Topic Covered	07
<b>Community</b>	
Number of People Trained	2346
Topic Covered	07

Source : NAP, FDA, Najibabad District Bijnor, U.P.

### B 3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation :

Monitoring and evaluation done by various officials related to the forest department is given in Table 2.13.

**Table 2.13 Details of Monitoring and Evaluation**

Sl. No.	Officer	Day/Visit	Date of Visit
1.	Chief Conservator Forest	03	21 June 2006 to 23 June 2006
2.	Conservator of Forest (Moradabad)	03	17 November 2004 & 6,7 April, 2005
3.	Programme Officer, Govt. of India	02	27 February 2006 to 28 February 2006

Source : NAP, FDA Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

### B 3.5 (a) Expenditure on Monitoring and Evaluation

It is as follows :

**Table 2.14: Year-wise Expenditure on Monitoring and evaluation**

Sl. No.	Years	Target (Rs. in lakh)	Achievements (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2003-04	0.11	0.00
2.	2004-05	0.51	0.00
3.	2005-06	0.19	0.00
4.	2006-07	0.39	0.00
	Total	1.10	0.00

Source : NAP, FDA Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

There was no any other agency involved in the monitoring processes and had been performed by the forest division Najibabad itself. (Table 2.14), so no expenditure as such has been made on this head.

## CHAPTER III

### FDA MACHANISM

The FDA mechanism alongwith its strength and weakness and other details have been discussed in this chapter.

- Out line the constitution of FDA, i.e. composition of general and executive bodies, alongwith deviations, if any, reason therefore and concurrence of MOEF there to.
- ✓ FDA Najibabad was registered under Societies Registration Act of 1860 (21) on 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2002 at Najibabad district Bijnor. Guide lines prescribed by NAEB/MOEF, Government of India were followed during the composition of general body and executive body meetings of the FDA. As reported by the officials and observation made by evaluator no deviation was found in the composition of general and executive bodies.
- Highlight the strengths and weakness, if any, pertaining to mutual responsibilities assigned to FDA.

#### STRENGTH

- ✓ It has been found a very good net work of forest officials were working in the field. Enthusiastic co-operation and support from village community has been observed from the field. It happened because of the training programmes of FDA, JFMC and awareness programme were made by the forest officials and NYK. The majority of forest area in the division belongs to Reserve Forest (RF) category and hence forest officials have to keep steady and tight vigil in protecting the forest resources from any kind of damage.

#### WEAKNESS

- ✓ There is no such type of weakness in FDA staff which can adversely effect the working of project except a high degree of co-operation and sensitive communication between the official level is required.
- Comments on whether the project implementing VFCs /EDCs are also being benefited through any other forestry/ community development project from State/Central Government.
- ✓ There is no any other forestry/community development project either by State Government or by Central Government in the selected JFMC/VFC were running.
- Provide the brief outline of FDA Bank Account, its mode of operation, auditing status supported with progress or work as envisaged in the guidelines. Comment on the flow of funds to the VFCs/EDCs. Disbursement of funds by JFMCs for works executed. It delayed, reasons there of?

- √ The Bank Account of FDA Najibabad is with the State Bank of India, Najibabad and the number of Bank A/c is CA/01000050004 which had been operated by Chairman (CF) and Member Secretary, CEO (DFC). The audit report of three years (2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06) was submitted to the concerned departments. The disbursement of funds to JFMCs was satisfactory as reported by the JFMCs officials.
- Similar details should also be provided for the individual VFC/EDC whose works were assessed and interactions held with. Details of statement of account and progress reports sent by VFC/EDC to the FDA. Comment on the receipt of funds by VFCs/EDCs.
- √ Six JFMCs were sampled and verified by making a field visit physically. The name of these JFMCs are (1) Kashiwala (2) Vanbitol (3) Motadhok (4) Biruwala (5) Sabalgarh (6) Ramdas Wali. Bank account of three VFCs/EDCs were with the District co-operative Bank and State Bank of India vicinity of the nearest town. The JFMCs officials were satisfied with disbursement of the funds and the progress of the work. They were showing their assets created under EPA in every JFMC we visited.

## CHAPTER IV

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

This chapter deals with the analysis of the study especially in qualitative terms. It includes assessment of plantation survival rate, increase and ability of fuel wood, fodder, NTFPs, Timber etc., people's participation, protection and maintenance of assets created, maintenance of records, benefits accrued to the community etc.

#### **C.1 Assessment of plantation, SMC works and their output.**

##### **1. Brief comment on the suitability of areas selected for project implementation.**

The entire plantation work was carried out on forest land and majority of them belong to reserved forest category. The quality of land was generally good with no undulation and the fertility of soil was good, except Sabalgarh plantation area (Block No.10). It was a place like a ditch and near to a small river.

##### **1. Assessment of work as seen in the field including quality of work.**

The quality of plantation was good in the case of aided natural regeneration and mixed plantation. On the other hand artificial regeneration and Bamboo plantation was found very good. Only Sabalgarh Block No.10, plantation work was not found satisfactory level. It is because of land quality and soil and water erosion in rainy season in this area.

##### **3. Survival rate (estimated statistically, indicating the methodology adopted and average height of plants).**

It was found that average survival rate of plants species of the consecutive two years was 75%. It was 65% for second year of plantation only in Sabvalgarh block No.10 plantation was found 60% survival rate. On an average it was 70% of survival rate of plantation.

##### **4. Assessment of regeneration/rehabilitation status of degraded lands treated.**

In the reserve forest the soil species was naturally regenerated and rehabilitated. The growth and rehabilitation was found satisfactory.

##### **5. Technology used in the Project : Technology or methodology adopted under each of the component sanctioned by NAEB. An analysis of the technology used and its effectiveness in brief.**

Traditional technology used in most of the activities of the project. The polybags and pindi techniques were used raising the seedling the nurseries in all the JFMCs. The forest official felt satisfied with the traditional technology.

**6. Increase in availability of biomass (fuel wood, fodder, NTFPs, Small timber etc.)**

As the project is only two years old and no remarkable increase in biomass was found except fodder grass, which was available from the plantation area is surplus.

**7. Improvement in quality of life of people in project areas (Status of health and education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income.**

We found partial changes in the quality of life observed in terms of development indicators. (Status of health and education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income). It is not only through NAP project but also because of other activities in the area. A total 75,014 mandays created under the NAP project.

**C.2 People's Participation :**

**1. Whether the choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local people. Also please comment briefly whether these are in consonance with the local needs.**

Out of a total 25 JFMCs we have visited in 6 JFMCs and observed an active participation of villagers in the NAP project. In course of selection of plants species the soil, moisture and climatic conditions were taken into account along with the local needs of the people. The forest officials also took into consideration the growth potential of individual species.

**2. Brief comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants (perennials) from economic point of view.**

No medicinal and NTFP plant species were taken for plantation in this project. The forest officials were not found keen on selection of these species as in reserve forest area. Most of the time timber was preferable species.

**3. Whether the project has created awareness among the local population about the responsibility they expected to discharge and the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project.**

The level of awareness among the local community was found satisfactory. This may be attributed first to good pitch of awareness generation campaign with the joint efforts with forest development and Nehru Yuwa Kendra, (NYK) Bijnor and secondly due to Entry Point Activities in the project villages.

**4. Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public ?**

A few meetings were arranged in order to generate awareness. The mass media also helped in this respect. The villagers were found keen in activities of the project. It was also observed that the forest officers were to their spirit in implementation and progress of the project.

**5. Whether the means of communication adopted have been successful and have there been favourable response ?**

The means of communication adopted for awareness generation was successful to generate enthusiasm among the local community as the interest of awareness was high. Consequently it successful to generate favourable response.

Whether the village community have been involved in :

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Project Planning  | fully involved                          |
| (b) | Project Implementation  | fully involved                          |
| ©   | Usufructs sharing mechanism   | fully involved                          |
| (d) | Are the people aware of the GO Issues (if any) with regard to JFM   | Yes                                     |
| (e) | Has any formal arrangement been evolved for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activity. | NYK                                     |
| (f) | Evaluation and comments on effectiveness of the mechanism evolved and equitableness of the same.                | The Plant Protection mechanism is good. |
| (g) | What role has been played by the local community committee in arriving at the mechanism                         | Full support                            |

### C.3 Assets : Protection and Maintenance :

Temporary watchman were appointed in all the JFMCs we visited and found still in waking and serving for the forest protection and plant protection and maintaining the plantation areas. although the monthly payment was very low but the commitment of these watchmen towards their duty was found satisfactory. Fencing have been made in some places to control biotic pressure in the forest.

### C.4 Maintenance of Records :

- (a) Whether records of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedling raised has been maintained?  
Yes, the records of nurseries were maintained.
- (b) Whether these are adequate and posted from time to time. If no the reason for not posting of these records and the effect of un-posted records implementation of the project.  
Yes.
- (c) Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted upto date. Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register.  
Yes.



- (d) Whether inspecting officials of the implementing department like DFO, CF or CCF recorded their observations/comments if any

Yes. (DFO, CF and Occasionally CCF).

- (e) Whether record/register of VFC/FDA General Body and Executive Body Meeting maintained?

Yes.

### **C.5 Project Benefits :**

The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) has generated a total 75,014 mandays of work during the last three years of the project implemented and in processes. the major beneficiaries were SCs, women and other weaker sections of the society. The year-wise break-up of man days generated is given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Mandays Generated in the Project**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Mandays Generated</b>
2003-04	Nil
2004-05	42078
2005-06	30931
2006-07 (Till November, 2006)	2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>75014</b>

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

### **C.6 Project Reporting Activities :**

- (a) What returns (reports) has been submitted by the implementing agency to the state/ central Government. Whether these reports were sent regularly on due dates. If not reasons therefore.

Audited accounts upto 31.3.2006 were submitted to the CF Office and from there forwarded to other concerned offices.

- (b) Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities. If so, the outcome of such monitoring evaluations and the comments, if any.

Every year the monitoring and evaluation department of the state carried out this activity. The monitoring report is submitted to CF office. Any short coming found in the process of implementation of the project is reported to FDA officials. The copy of this report was not made available to the evaluator.

- (c) If no agency evaluated project activities, reasons therefore.

N.A.

## CHAPTER V

### CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS OF PROJECT

The project implementing agency come across a number of constraints and limitations during the project implementation and its progress. There are given below:

**(a) What constraints/limitations were faced by the project authorities, if any ?**

It has been found during field visit to the 6 JFMCs at Najibabad forest division no problem has been faced by the project implementing authorities as such except it has been reported that wild life i.e. Money, Neel Cows and Deers were creating problems and spoiling artificial regeneration.

**(b) Whether the fund flow was smooth and without delays.**

It has been observed that project could not be implemented in the first year (2003-04), due to delayed release of fund. Huge amount of fund and human resources was required in a sort span of time especially during plantation work and any shortfall of resources would impend the work. The authority further stated that after first year the flow of fund was good enough.

**(c) If flow was not smooth. where did the delay arise. This must be checked with records.**

The delay occurred at both state level offices as well as at NAEB Office in Delhi.

**(d) Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts to get funds released in time.**

It has been informed by PIA that FDA officials did try their level best to avoid this situation but of no avail

## CHAPTER VI

### SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

#### 6.1 Suggestions from the Implementing Agency

**(a) Whether there is any scope for improving project output.**

√ The implementing agency of the project felt that the Aided National Regeneration (ANR) component of the project should be few more years of period as Sal and few other species of plants require more time to grow and its protection. For that some extra provision of money is required.

√ In Najibabad forest division some more areas also required afforestation programme in it. Although, 700 hectares of forest land has already been covered under NAP programme but still more land which require this programme to be started.

**(b) Whether the project authorities have felt any need for improving upon any particular activity or methodology.**

√ Forest Authority of Najibabad feels that there is a big requirement of emphasis on the attitudinal change in the village community regarding conservation of forest.

**(c) Whether the people of the area feel any need to improve any particular aspects of the project.**

√ In most of the areas (6JFMCs) where evaluators visited found a great satisfaction among people. They were participating with a great enthusiasm in the Entry Point Activities (EPA). The majority people of the area were not satisfied with the protective measures those were adopted by the forest officials from the wild life, specially in the case of Monkeys, Deers and Neel Cows.

#### 6.2 Suggestions from the Evaluating Agency :

**(a) Whether the project should be continued/modified/discontinued (give reasons)**

√ The evaluator felt that the project may be continued as this has been very successful in this area of Najibabad range. The number of plant species are increasing in the area, people are taking part in protecting the forest wealth and very much aware of the benefits of the project. They are also taking keen interest to protect the forest property (plants and trees) from the theft. They were having the mobile phone numbers of the forest officials like DFO, SDO and Range Officers.

**(b) Any other relevant recommendations :**

√ A project is said to be viable if its sustainability aspects have taken care off. The performed work should be maintained in the post project period with the help of revolving fund and this should be sufficient for the purpose of maintenance.

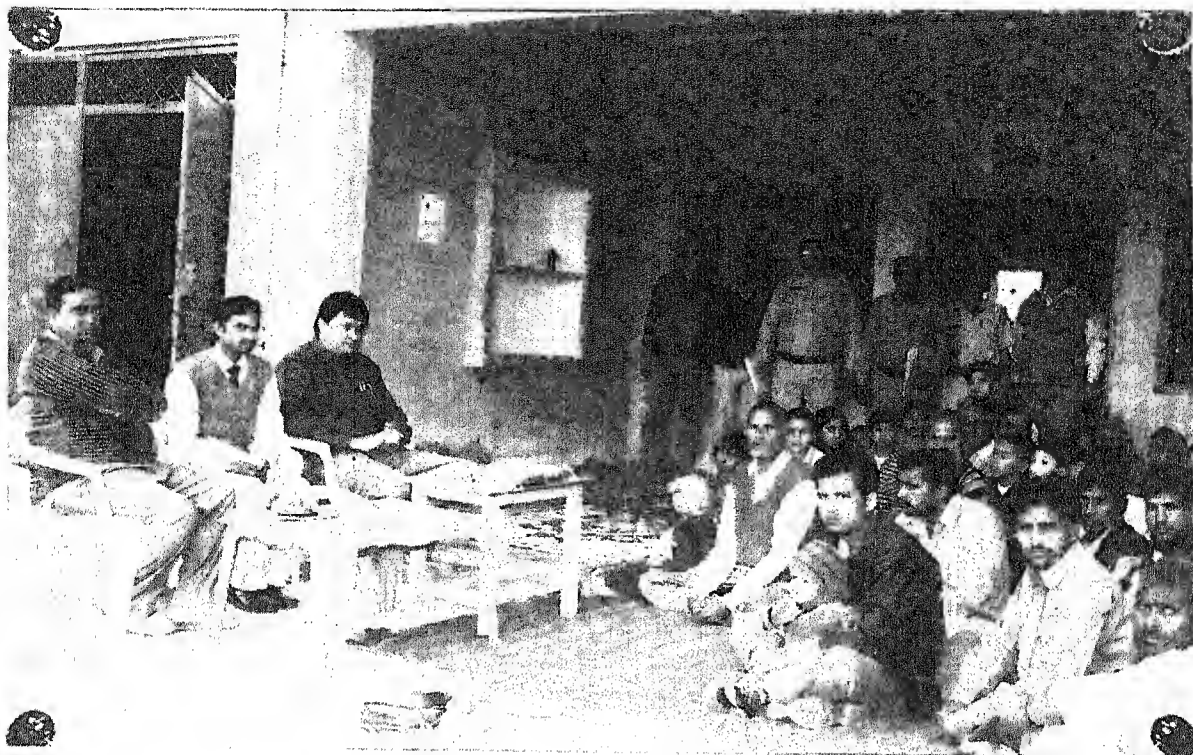
**(c) Name and designation of functionaries (DCF,CF,CCF) with whom evaluator has interacted post evaluation appraisal summary of discussions with the officers to be given:**

√ The summary of discussion held with DFO and other office staff is given below :

DFO, Mr. Sunil Kumar Dubey  
Ph.(O) 01341-232066, 9412428928 (M)

SDO Mr. R.P. Yadav  
9411051527 (M)

The evaluator interacted with DFO, Mr. S.K. Dubey and SDO, Mr. R.P. Yadav, during pre and post evaluation of the project, Mr. Sunil Kumar Dubey was very optimistic of the overall progress of the project while Mr. R.P.Yadav was also very optimistic and having a great enthusiasm towards Entry Point Activities (EPA). He also narrated about the Joint Forest Management Committees which has been working with full co-operation and co-ordination alongwith forest officials and villagers. It has also been found by the evaluator that JFMCs, were working well in their areas. During the field visit evaluator found the problem of wild life which may be control by the field staff of the forest. It has been observed by the evaluator that there is a bit lack of co-ordination among the forest officials at forest division level. The DFO assured the evaluator that the short comings of the project would be rectified in the rest of the project implementation and progress. The overall performance of the project implementing agency was very good.

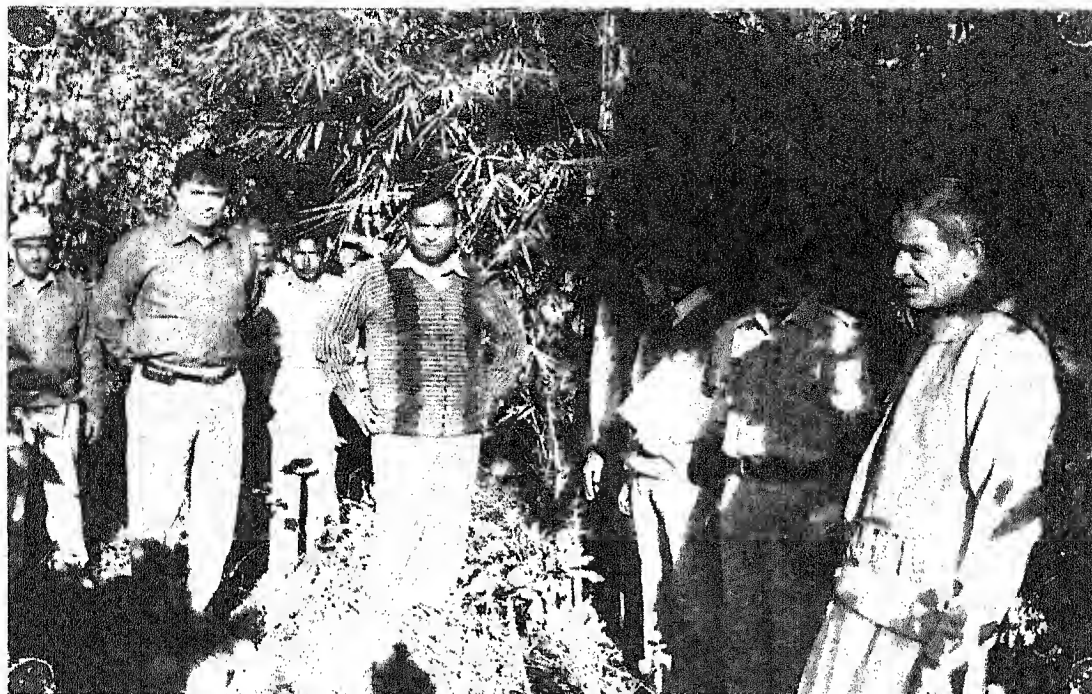


**Photoplate-1: JFMC-Vanbitol, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.**



**Photoplate-2: JFMC- Motadhak, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.**





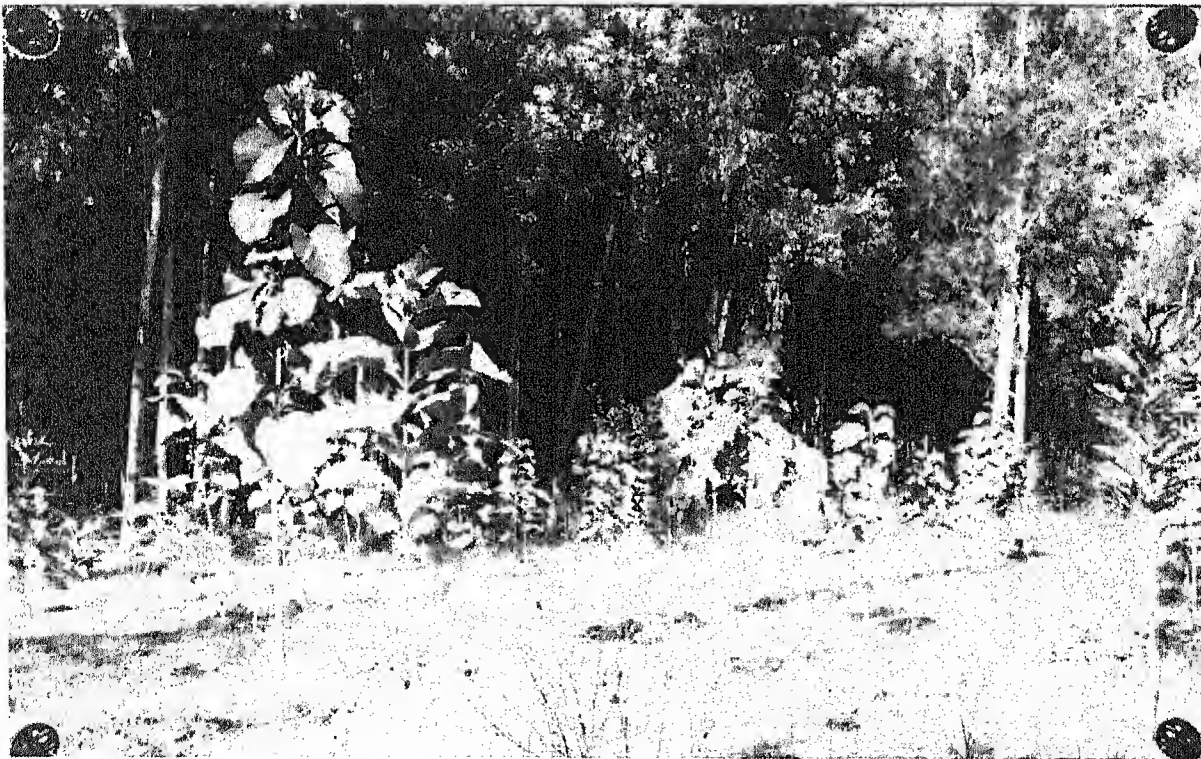
**Photoplate-3: Bamboo Plantation, Vanbitol, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.**



**Photoplate-4: ANR Plantation Work, Kashwala, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.**



**Photoplate-5: AR plantation Work (Sagaun), kashiwala, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.**

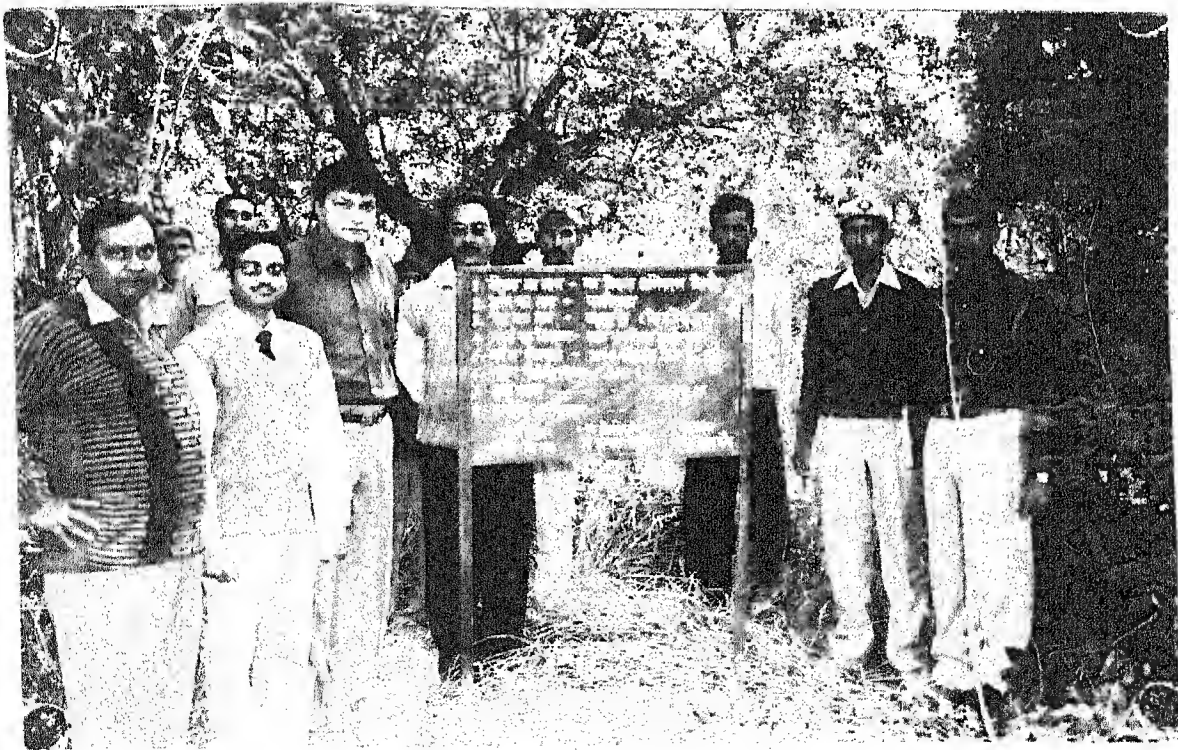


**Photoplate-6: Sagaun Plantation, Vanbitol, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.**

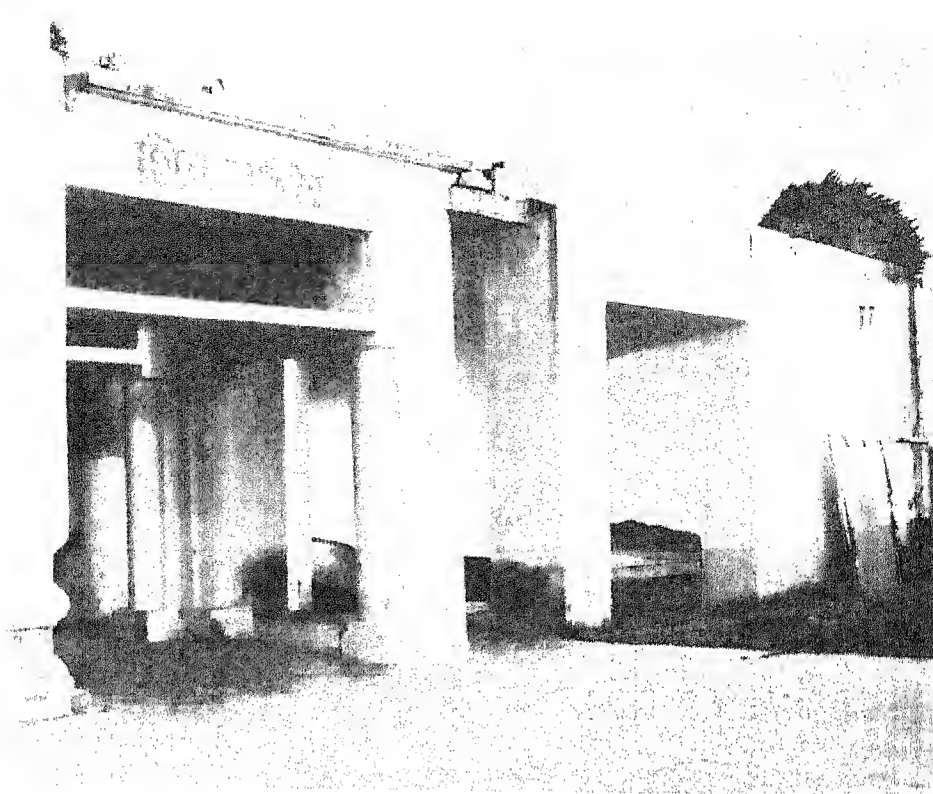




Photoplate-7: Animal Protection Trench, Kashiwala, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.



Photoplate-8: JFMC-Kashiwala, Reserve Forest Area, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.



**Photoplate-9: Maintenance of the Temple from EPA Fund, Vanbitol, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.**



**Photoplate-10: Entry Point Activity at Motadhak Village, Najibabad, District- Bijnor, U.P.**

### Annexure

**Table -1: FDA : Najibabad (Year 2004-05)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Range	Name of VFC	Name of Site	Area in Ha.	No. of Plants Planted	Species
1.	ANR	Sahanpur	Gura	Sahanpur-7	30-	6000	Teak, Sheesham, Khair, Jakranda, Kachnar
2.	ANR	Sahanpur	Sitavali	Sahanpur-7	30-	6000	Teak, Sheesham, Khair, Jakranda, Kachnar, Jamun Tun
3.	ANR	Kauria	Motadhak	Jafarabad-7	20-	4000	Sheesham, Khair, Kanjuu
4.	ANR	Kauria	Birauwala	Jafarabad-10	30-	6000	Sheesham, Khair, Kanjuu
5.	ANR	Barhapur	Shahlipur	Barhapur-7	10	2000	Kachnar, Bahera, Awla
6.	ANR	Barhapur	Jahanabad	Barhapur-6	15	3000	Kachnar, Bahera, Awla
7.	ANR	Barhapur	Kashiwala	Dhakariya-2	20	4000	Kachnar, Bahera, Awla
8.	ANR	Sahuwala	Inayatpur	Sahuwala-10	30	6000	Kachnar, Bahera, Awla
9.	ANR	Sahuwala	Sahuvals Tanda	Sahuwala-3	35	7000	Kachnar, Bahera, Awla
				<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>44000</b>	
1.	Bamboo	Sahanpur	MeduAwla	Haldukhata-7	20	12500	Bamboo
2.	Bamboo	Kauria	Motadhak	Jafarabad-7	10	6250	Bamboo
3.	Bamboo	Kauria	Dakiyabavn Saray	Dakiyabavn Saray-2	20	12500	Bamboo
4.	Bamboo	Barhapur	Jahanabad	Barhapur-1	10	6250	Bamboo
5.	Bamboo	Sahuwala	Van Vitol	Sahuwala-6	10	6250	Bamboo
6.	Bamboo	Rajgarh	Rampur Chanta	Sahanpur-5	10	6250	Bamboo
7.	Bamboo	Rajgarh	Ramdass Val	Sabalgarh	20	12500	Bamboo
				<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62500</b>	
			<b>G.Total 2004 Plantation</b>		<b>320</b>	<b>106500</b>	

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

## Annexure

**Table -2: FDA : Najibabad (Year 2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Range	Name of VFC	Name of Site	Area in Ha.	No. of Plants Planted	Species
1.	ANR	Kauria	Mathurapur Mor	Jafarabad-14	20	4000	Sheesham, Khair, Kanju
2.	ANR	Sahuwala	Harevala	Sahuwala-10	15	3000	Kachnar, Bahera, Awla
3.	ANR	Sahuwala	Harvansvala	Sahuwala-2	20	4000	Kachnar, Bahera, Awla
			<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>11000</b>	
1.	Artificial	Sahanpur	Meduvala	Haldukhata-7	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Equaliptus
2.	Artificial	Sahanpur	Bijauri	Sahanpur-10A	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Equaliptus, Kanju, Semal
3.	Artificial	Sahanpur	Puranpur Gari	Sahanpur-10	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Equaliptus, Kanju, Semal, Pilkham
4.	Artificial	Kauria	Dakiyabavan Saray	Dakiya bavan Saray-3	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Bel, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Ficus, Sheesham & Kanju
5.	Artificial	Kauria	Motadhak	Jafarabad-7	20	22000	Teak, Khair, Bel, Kanju, Semal, Awla, Ficus, Sheesham, Bamboo, Kachnar
6.	Artificial	Kauria	Mathurapur Mor	Jafarabad-1	10	16000	Equaliptus, Sheesham
7.	Artificial	Kauria	Taharpur	Jafarabad-14	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Bel, Kanju, Semal, Ficus, Sheesham, Kachnar
8.	Artificial	Kauria	Biruvala	Jafarabad-7	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Bel, Kanju, Semal, Ficus, Teak, Sheesham, Equaliptus
9.	Artificial	Rajgarh	Kamgarpur	Sahanpur-5	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Sheesham, Amaltas, Bahera, Bamboo, Siras, Kachnar, Harar, Kanju
10.	Artificial	Rajgarh	Ramdasvali	Sabalgarh-11	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Equaliptus, Bamboo, Semal, Siras, Kachnar
11.	Artificial	Barhapur	Kashivala	Dhakariya-3	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Bel, Bahera, Arjun Semal, Awla, Jamun, Siras, Kachnar, Bakain, Emli
12.	Artificial	Barhapur	Kunjetha	Barhapur-8	10	11000	
13.	Artificial	Barhapur	Shalipur	Barhapur-7	10	11000	
14.	Artificial	Barhapur	Jahanabad	Barhapur-4	10	11000	
15.	Artificial	Barhapur	Sadatpur	Barhapur-8	10	11000	
16.	Artificial	Shahuwala	Vanbitol	Shahuwala-6	10	11000	
					<b>170</b>	<b>192000</b>	



Table 2 (contd....)

1.	Mixed	Kauria	Dakiaybavan Saray	Dakiyabavan Saray-3	10	11000	Khair, Upu, Bal, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Ficus, Sheesham & Kani
2.	Mixed	Kauria	Motadhak	Jafarabad-7	15	16500	Khair, Bel, Kanjuoo, Shemal Awla, Sheesham, Ficus, Bamboo & Kachnar
3.	Mixed	Kauria	Taharpur	Jafarabad-9	10	11000	Khair, Equaliptus, Bel Bahera, Semal, Ficus, Sheesham, Kachnar
4.	Mixed	Sahanpur	Bijauri	Sahabnpur-10A	10	11000	Khair, Eucalyptus Amaltas, Bel, Kanju, Bahera, Semal Awla, Sahjan, Pilkhan, Jamun
5.	Mixed	Sahanpur	Meduval	Haldukhata-7	10	11000	Khair, Eucalyptus, Amaltas, Bel, Kanju, Bahera Ber
6.	Mixed	Sahanpur	Puranpur	Sahanpur-10A	10	11000	Khair, Equaliptus, Amaltas, Kanju, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Sahjan, Pilkhan, Jamun.
7.	Mixed	Rajgarh	Mirjapur	Sahanpur-4A	10	11000	Khair, Equaliptus, Baher, Awla, Kachnar, Gutel
8.	Mixed	Rajgarh	Sabalgarh	Sabalgarh-10	10	11000	Khair, Amaltas, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Ficus, Kachnar, Gutel,
9.	Mixed	Rajgarh	Ramdaswali	Sabalgarh-11	10	11000	Bakain, Amaltas, Bel, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Kachnar, Kanjuoo.
10.	Mixed	Barhapur	Kashivala	Dhakaria-3	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Bel, Bahera, Arjun, Semal, Awla, Jamun, Ficus, Sheesham Kachnar, Emli.
11.	Mixed	Barhapur	Kunjetha	Barhapur-8	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Equaliptus, Bel, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Jamun, Ficus, Sheesham, Bamboo, Neem
12.	Mixed	Barhapur	Shahlipur	Barhapur-7	10	11000	Equaliptus, Bel, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Jamun, Kachnar, Sheesham
13.	Mixed	Barhapur	Jahanabad	Barhapur-1	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Jamun, Ficus, Sheesham, Bamboo, Khachnar
14.	Mixed	Barhapur	Sadatpur	Sahuwala-8	10	11000	Teak, Khair, Equaliptus, Bel, Bahera, Semal, Awla, Jamun, Ficus, Sheesham
15.	Mixed	Shahuwala	Vanbitol	Sahuwala-6	10	11000	Bakain, Khair, Bahera Equaliptus, Awla, Siras, Sheesham, Kachnar
				Total	155	170500	
		G.Total 2004 Plantation			700	480000	

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

### Annexure

**Table-3(a) : Physical Financial Achievements (2003-04)**

Sl. No.	Items	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achievement in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	220	-	4.15	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	220	-	4.15	-
2.	Artificial Regeneration		-		-
	a) Advance Soil Work	100	-	1.80	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	100	-	1.80	-
	Total	320	-	5.95	-
3.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	3.84	-
4.	Entry Point Activity	-	-	7.00	-
5.	Micro Planning	-	-	0.61	-
6.	Fencing	-	-	1.10	-
7.	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	0.11	-
8.	Improve Technologies	-	-	0.70	-
9.	Awareness	-	-	0.10	-
10.	Overhead	-	-	1.50	1.50
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.92</b>	<b>1.50</b>

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

### Annexure

**Table-3(b) : Physical Financial Achievements (2004-05)**

Sl. No.	Items	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achievement in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	55	55	5.18	5.11
	b) Creation	220	220	4.99	3.92
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	10.17	9.03
2.	Artificial Regeneration	-	-		
	a) Advance Soil Work	325	325	12.55	10.09
	b) Creation	100	100	2.16	1.21
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	14.71	11.30
	Total	-	-	24.88	20.33
3.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	6.61	4.78
4.	Entry Point Activity	-	-	13.00	9.65
5.	Micro Planning	-	-	1.09	0.87
6.	Fencing	-	-	2.74	1.13
7.	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	0.51	0.00
8.	Improve Technologies	-	-	1.37	0.78
9.	Awareness	-	-	0.26	0.10
10.	Overhead	-	-	3.00	2.70
	<b>Grand Total</b>	-	-	<b>53.46</b>	<b>40.34</b>

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.



### Annexure

**Table-3(c): Physical Financial Achievements (2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Items	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)		
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achievement in the year	Achievement against previous year
1.	Natural Regeneration					.
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	55	55	1.24	0.96	1.07
	c) Maintenance	220	220	2.82	2.00	-
	Sub Total	-	-	4.06	2.96	1.07
2.	Artificial Regeneration	-	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-	2.38
	b) Creation	325	325	12.99	7.99	-
	c) Maintenance	100	100	1.22	0.64	-
	Sub Total	-	-	14.12	8.63	2.38
	Total	-	-	18.18	11.59	3.45
3.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	1.59	0.86	1.83
4.	Entry Point Activity	-	-	5.00	2.95	3.02
5.	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-	0.14
6.	Fencing	-	-	-	-	1.41
7.	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	0.19	-	-
8.	Improve Technologies	-	-	-	-	1.37
9.	Awareness	-	-	0.16	-	0.05
10.	Overhead	-	-	1.25	0.40	0.35
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.37</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>11.62</b>

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

## Annexure

**Table-3(d) : Physical Financial Achievements (2006-07)**

Sl. No.	Items	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achievement in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	275	In progress	3.20	-
	Sub Total	275	-	-	-
2.	Artificial Regeneration	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Soil Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	425	-	8.39	0.44
	Sub Total	425	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-
3.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	0.25
4.	Entry Point Activity	-	-	3.86	-
5.	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-
6.	Fencing	-	-	-	-
7.	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	0.39	-
8.	Improve Technologies	-	-	-	-
9.	Awareness	-	-	0.13	-
10.	Overhead	-	-	1.22	0.61
	Total	700	--	17.19	1.30

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.

### Annexure

**Table-4 : List of JFMCs, Joint Account FDA, Najibabad**

Sl. No.	Name of JFMC	Account No.	Name of Bank
1.	Dhakiya Bavn Salary	4104	Bidur Gramin Bank, Mathurapur Mor
2.	Motadhak	4106	Bidur Gramin Bank, Mathurapur Mor
3.	Mathurapur Mor	4282	Bidur Gramin Bank, Mathurapur Mor
4.	Taharpur	4283	Bidur Gramin Bank, Mathurapur Mor
5.	Biruvala	4105	Bidur Gramin Bank, Mathurapur Mor
6.	Bijouri	01190007995	SBI, Najibabad
7.	Mcduvala	4109	Bidur Gramin Bank, Mathurapur Mor
8.	Sitavali	01190025263	SBI, Sahanpur
9.	Gura	01190025262	SBI, Sahanpur
10.	Puranpur Gari	01190007986	SBI, Najibabad
11.	Kamgarpur	10110	PNB Bhaguvala
12.	Rampur Chanta	CA-170	PNB Bhaguvala
13.	Mirjapur	10064	PNB Bhaguvala
14.	Sabalgarh	10093	PNB Bhaguvala
15.	Ramdasvali	CA-171	PNB Bhaguvala
16.	Kashivala	12028	PNB Barhapur
17.	Kunjitha	12261	PNB Barhapur
18.	Shahlipur Kotada	12029	PNB Barhapur
19.	Jahanabad Khobra	12027	PNB Barhapur
20.	Sadalpur Gari	12260	PNB Barhapur
21.	Harevala Bhagota	10382	Jila Sahkari Bank, Barhapur
22.	Enayatpur	1203	Jila Sahkari Bank, Barhapur
23.	Shahuvala Tanda	1202	Jila Sahkari Bank, Barhapur
24.	Vanvitol	5204	Jila Sahkari Bank, Barhapur
25.	Harvans Vala	1237	Jila Sahkari Bank, Barhapur

## Annexure

Table 5: Details of Entry Point Activity, Nazibabad

Name of Village	Assets Created Under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred	People Contribution Towards Expenditures
Dhakiya Bawan Saray	1. Generator Altinater	01	96,993.00	11,079.00
	2. Hand Pump	01		
	3. Tent	01		
	4. Plastic Chairs	20		
	5. Small & Big Utensils	159		
	6. Boundary wall of School	3		
	7. Iron Gate	01		
	8. Tent Materials	01		
	9. Bricks for Temple Construction	5000		
	10. Cement Bags for Temple Construction	34		
Motadhak	1. Iron Gate and Boundary Wall (81.45 mt.) for Junior High School	01	1,67,223.00	15,373.00
	2. Khairanja (135 x 2 mt.) in Motadhak	01		
	3. Bricks for Reconstruction of Devi Temple	7000		
	4. Cement Bags	65		
Taharpur	1. For Construction of Gurudwara		64,004.00	6,547.00
	a. Bricks	5000		
	b. Cement Bags	86		
	2. Brows Utensils	40		
Mathurapur Mor	1. Goods for Boundary Wall of Temple in Mordhwaj Kila		48,983.00	12,113.00
	a. Bricks	20000		
	b. Iron Rods	117.2kg		
	2. Goods for Gurudwara Construction	11		
	a. Cement Bags	350 kg		
	b. Iron Rods	700		
	c. Reta Bajari	quintals		
	d. Goods for Ravidas Temple			
Biruwala	e. Bricks	6000	92,491.00	24,908.00
	f. Cement Bags	20		
	1. Construction of Crimination House	01		
	2. Boundry Wall of Crimination House	01		
	3. Hand Pump	02		
	4. Goods for Lakshmi Narayan Temple			
	a. Bricks	5000		
	b. Cement Bags	13		
	Iron Rods	2 quintals		

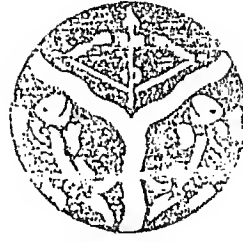
Sabal Garh	1. Chairs 2. Ceiling 3. Kanat 4. Dari 5. Bamboo 6. Small & Big Utensils	20 02 03 02 06 177	21,595.00	2,000.00
Mirjapur	1. Chairs 2. Ceiling 3. Kanat 4. Dari 5. Bamboo 6. Ropes 7. Entry Gate	36 02 03 02 16 10 01	24,010.00	2,500.00
Rampur Chanta	1. Maintenance of Inn (Dharmshala) a. Plaster (84.78 x 84.78 mt.) b. Floor (23.78 x 23.78 mt.) Construction c. Doors d. Windows	 01  01 02 03	11,472.00	2,000.00
Kamgarpur	1. Khairanja (30 mt.) 2. Plastic Chairs 3. Table	01 20 01	20,011.00	1,500.00
Ramdaswali	1. Khairanja (80x4 mt.) 2. Net on Well 3. Khairanja (49x4 mt.) 4. Plastic Chairs 5. Table 6. Board 7. Utensils	01 01 01 24 05 01 150	85,875.00	2,500.00
Bijouri	1. Khairanja (48x4 mt.) 2. Plastic Chairs 3. Tin Box 4. Tent 5. Dari 6. Bamboo 7. Ropes 8. Steel Water Tank 9. Steel Glass 10. Steel Bucket 11. Steel Jug	01 02 01 02 04 06 06 01 36 01 02	48,743.00	2,100.00
Puranpur Garhi	1. Khairanja (42x4.5 mt.) 2. Plastic Chairs 3. Tent 4. Dari 5. Bamboo 6. Ropes 7. Tin Box	01 45 02 04 06 06 01	45,930.00	1,000.00
Gurha	1. Khairanja (134x3 mt)	01	62,716.00	5,611.00

Sitavali	1. Khairanja (134x3 mt)	01	62,918.00	5,479.00
Meduwala	1. Khairanja (70x3 mt)	01	1,01,391.00	4,815.00
	2. Chairs	50		
	3. Aluminium Pans (Bhagona)	02		
	4. Browns Pan (Dek)			
	5. Steel Parat	01		
	6. Bucket	04		
	7. Dari	04		
	8. Steel Spoons	04		
	9. Water Glass	100		
	10. Plates	100		
	11. Steel Trey	100		
	12. Jug	04		
	13. Ceiling Cloths	04		
	14. Curtain	04		
	15. Entry Gate	07		
	16. Jute Gate	01		
	17. Dari	03		
	18. Lihaph	03		
	19. Gadde	15		
	20. Tin Box	15		
	21. Petro-max	01		
	22. Plastic Table	03		
		04		
Kashiwala	1. For Gurudwara Roof	21.15	1,04,252.00	9,260.00
	a. Iron Rods	Quintals		
	b. Cement Bags	137		
	c. Tiles	60 Box		
	Tin Shed for Crimination	01		
Jahanabad	1. Drain Construction (800 mt)	01	1,18,716.00	8,000.00
	2. Maintenance of Inn (Dharmshala)	01		
	3. Construction of Kachcha Link Road	01		
Kunjetha	1. Goods for Hand Pump	07	56,250.00	4000.00
Sadatpur Garhi	1. Utensils for Marriage Party	11	56,418.00	9000.00
	2. Bricks for Temple and Madrsa	19736		
Sahlipur Kotada	1. Khairanja (100 mt)	01	66,630.00	3,200.00
	2. Hand Pump	03		
	3. Latrine, Bathroom	01		
Sahuwala Tanda	1. Khairanja (49.2 mt)	01	70,879.00	24,693.00
	2. Drain Construction (150 mt)	01		
	3. Slab (3x3 mt)			
	4. Cleaning of Drainage (250 mt)	01		
	5. Reconstruction of Temple (50.9 mt)	01		
	6. Iron Gate for Temple	01		
	7. Tiles & cement for Temple	02		

Harevala Bhagota	1.Khairanja (23 mt) 2.Soil Bharan in Junior High School	01 90 Troli	24,130.00	3,000.00
Enayalpur	1.Boundary Wall in School (62 mt) 2.Drain Construction (30 mt)	01 01	53,220.00	7,500.00
VanBitol	1.Maintenance of Temple 2.Cleaning of Pond 3.Iron Net on Well 4.Check Dam 5.Small & Big Utensils	01 01 01 04 150	68,319.00	10,000.00
Harvancewala	1.For Maintenance of Shiv Temple Cement Bags Iron Rods Reta Bajri Bricks Board	42 215 kg 120 Qtls. 1699 01	32,096.00	10000.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15,87,266.00</b>	<b>1,95,978.00</b>

Source: NAP, FDA, Najibabad, District Bijnor, U.P.





सोसाइटी-रजिस्ट्रीकरण

का

प्रमाण-पत्र

(अधिनियम संख्या 21,1860 के अधीन)

संख्या 832-2002-2002

एतद्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि फोरिस्ट डेवलपमेंट

एजेंसी बिजनौर फोरिस्ट डिवीजन बिजनौर

बिजनौर (सू.पि.०)

को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम, 1860 ई० के अधीन सम्यक् रूप से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण-पत्र 10.10.2002 तक विधिमान्य होगा।

आज दिनांक 10.10.2002 को हजार दो

में हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया।

चेयरमैन  
फोरिस्ट डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी  
बिजनौर फोरिस्ट डिवीजन बिजनौर

सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार,

उत्तर प्रदेश।

11/10/02

MEMORENDUM OF ASSOCIATION  
FOR  
FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, BIJNOR FOREST DIVISION  
NAJIBABAD, BIJNOR (U.P.)

स्मृति पत्र

- 1- NAME OF AUTHORITY- FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY BIJNOR FOREST DIVISION NAJIBABAD BIJNOR (U.P.)
- 2- REGISTERED OFFICE- OFFICE OF DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, BIJNOR FOREST DIVISION, NAJIBABAD BIJNOR (U.P.)
- 3- AREA OF OPERATION- ENTIRE AREA OF BIJNOR FOREST DIVISION, NAJIBABAD, BIJNOR (U.P.)
- 4- OBJECTIVE- The agency is a registered society registered under provision 13 of the Societies Registration Act 1860, devoted for the development of forestry in the Bijnor Forest Division, Najibabad as per guidelines of Government of India, Ministry of Forest and Environment and State Government.

The main objective would be

- 1- To arrest and reverse the trend of Forest degradation due to the removal of forest products by communities living in and near the forest areas by empowering the community for monitoring of removals from the forest.
- 2- To provide sustainable and assured employment opportunities to the Tribals and the other weaker sections of the rural population in such areas all around the year.
- 3- Create durable community assets for such population, which would contribute to overall Eco development in the target areas.
- 4- To involve village community in the execution of the scheme and make the exercise fully participatory.
- 5- To create an effective mechanism of the FDA in order to ensure that the medium is used to reach beneficiaries by other government departments also.
- 6- To disseminate the information related to various forestry programs, standard of the work and the assessment of the needs to various districts and block level organizations who are responsible implementing forestry programs.
- 7- Coordination of survey and supervision, to prepare the prospective plans and the annual plans of various block level forestry schemes and then to prepare the annual district plan.
- 8- In order to carry out the monitoring & evaluation of various programs with the help of government and non-government agencies.

②

4

①

res.